



Senator Calls On Clinton To Confess Any Lapses Key Republican Offers Advice on How to Avoid Impeachment Efforts

By Brian Knowlton

WASHINGTON — A senior senator who has often reflected the views of the Republican leadership in the Monica Lewinsky case strongly urged President Bill Clinton on Sunday to admit to the American people any lapses or improprieties he might be guilty of in the matter, saying that to do so would give him a "reasonable chance" of avoiding impeachment proceedings.

The comments Sunday by Senator Orrin Hatch, a conservative Utah Republican who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the upper house, were carefully couched in the conditional. Mr. Clinton has continued to deny the allegations that he had an affair with Ms. Lewinsky and then asked her to lie about it.

But Mr. Hatch said that if the allegations were true and if Mr. Clinton would "admit it and then ask for — ask for, you know, some sort of consideration, I think we would bend over backwards to try and give him that consideration" — provided no other serious charges against him emerged.

"If he comes forth and tells it and does it in the right way and there aren't

Monica Lewinsky made a deal in an effort to get her life back. Page 3.

a lot of other factors to cause the Congress to say this man is unfit for the presidency and should be impeached, then I think the president would have a reasonable chance of getting through this," he said.

Mr. Hatch's comments, made in an interview on "Meet the Press" on NBC, came across as a call from an influential Republican for a resolution to the six-month-old crisis that could spare the president and the Congress, as well as the American people, having to sort through seamy charges and potentially unseemly evidence in resolving a serious and embarrassing challenge to the president.

The senator's call came at a time when speculation about a presidential "men's culpa" — to appease the president's critics and lessen the taste among some of them for impeachment proceedings — has been swelling in Washington.

The speculation has grown since Mr. Clinton agreed to be questioned on Aug. 17 in the White House, by attorneys for Mr. Starr. The appearance will be carried live by closed-circuit television, providing a one-way audio-video feed to the grand jury several blocks away in a federal courthouse. That timing could add to pressure for Mr. Clinton to speak to the public now, Mr. Hatch said.

Talk of a presidential explanation has also been fanned by reports that a dress Ms. Lewinsky turned over to Mr. Starr's office contains a stain that might provide evidence about an alleged sexual encounter with Mr. Clinton. If it did, it would make it difficult for the president

See CLINTON, Page 7

China's Latest Campaign War on Smuggling Sounds Noble but Is Political

By Seth Faison

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Ever since the Communist Party took charge here in 1949, China's leaders have thrived on an unending cycle of political campaigns. With quaint-sounding names like Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom or the Cultural Revolution, campaigns were supposed to sound noble. The realities were often horrific.

Worst of all was the Great Leap Forward, Mao Zedong's cockeyed scheme of mass industrialization that destroyed the economy and caused a famine that killed 30 million people around 1960. Yet even in lesser campaigns, the same pattern was repeated: in public, immo-

cent victims were persecuted in the name of a bogus ideal; in private, it was actually crass political jockeying that inspired and directed a campaign.

Even with that legacy, political campaigns continue in China today.

As in the past, they sound noble but are purely political. Most ordinary people are now wise enough to ignore them. But the party itself is still clinging to its antiquated ways.

Last month, President Jiang Zemin unveiled China's latest campaign. It targets smuggling, which reached epidemic proportions in China years ago and is a trade dominated by the People's Liberation Army.

True, in this case the target is hardly innocent, but as in other campaigns, larger goals are being pursued. Mr. Jiang wants the nation's military forces to relinquish their vast business operations and, more important, he wants to reassert the authority of the central government.

That authority is being eroded by a variety of factors, including the free flow of information and insidious corruption. Perhaps the biggest question facing China today is whether the Communist Party is becoming vulnerable to an unexpected political jolt strong enough to topple it. People can smell vulnerability.

"They smell it today."

"It's just a question of time," said a magazine editor in Beijing. "No one

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.00 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C 1.00	Nigeria	1250 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKr	Oman	1.250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	£ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£ 5.50	S. Africa	£ 112 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	1.200 Sh	U.S. M.	£ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm 540.00

See CHINA, Page 7

"They smell it today."

"It's just a question of time," said a magazine editor in Beijing. "No one

Death Toll Hits 80 In Kashmir Clashes

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — Indian and Pakistani forces traded fierce artillery fire in the disputed Kashmir region for a fourth day Sunday, pushing the death toll from the fighting near 80.

A police inspector in the divided Himalayan state said that at least 29 people, mostly civilians, had died in Indian territory since Thursday. Pakistani officials said 48 people had been killed in their part of the territory.

Each side has accused the other of triggering the fighting.

Hun Sen Presses Rivals for Coalition

Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia, whose Cambodian People's Party is the apparent winner of the parliamentary elections on July 26, has stepped up pressure on his rivals to concede defeat and join him in a coalition. Page 4.

Books Page 13
Crossword Page 16
Opinion Page 8
Sports Pages 16-18
The International Pages 4-6
The IHT on-line www.iht.com

AGENDA



A CRISIS IN SIGHT — A separatist in Kosovo scanning mountains Sunday beyond the town of Velika Hoca. In five months the fighting has spawned a refugee disaster. Page 5.

Napoleon's Fleet Is Found Buried in Seabed Off Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Two centuries after a historic battle destroyed Napoleon's hopes of crushing the British Empire, the French emperor's fleet has been discovered entombed in the depths of an artificial Mediterranean bay.

Franck Goddio, a French marine archaeologist, said his team was salvaging the flagship of Napoleon's fleet, L'Orient, along with two other French frigates submerged 25 kilometers (15 miles) off the coast of the Egyptian port city of Alexandria.

"It is a magnificent find," Mr. Goddio said Saturday from Paris. "The explosion that sank L'Orient left it scattered all over the bottom of Abu Qir Bay."

The 120-cannon, roughly 2,000-ton (1,800-metric ton) ship was lost August 1, 1798, in a battle with the British fleet of Admiral Horatio Nelson. Cannon shot set the ship ablaze, and an ensuing explosion in gunpowder magazine sank it, Mr. Goddio said. All 1,000 sailors and officers aboard died.

"The explosion was heard all the way in Alexandria," Mr. Goddio said.

The first trace of L'Orient came in 1983 with the discovery of the bronze name plate of a ship called "Royal Dauphin." But Mr. Goddio said it was only later that Royal Dauphin was found to be the pre-French Revolution name of L'Orient.

"The discovery, unfortunately, was forgotten for years," he said.

See SHIP, Page 7

AT&T
9 770294 805018

Altered Straights / 'Converting' Homosexuals

A Crusade to Shepherd Men and Women From 'Devil's Temptation'

By Hanna Rosin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Write this down for all the boys in Dupont Circle," says the ginger-haired young man in the slouchy pants and T-shirt, "because I was their toy for six years and now I want them to know what's happened to me." He takes a notebook and writes it down himself for emphasis. "My name is C-O-R-E-Y W-E-L-C-H and I'm free, free from the gay lifestyle," he tells a reporter, raising his arms in exalted ballehujah. "And I've never been happier."

In only two months, Mr. Welch has escaped from what he considers the clutches of a depraved underworld centered on Dupont Circle, a Washington neighborhood with a large gay population, and entered the welcoming arms of the Transformation Christian Ministries, a nondenominational outreach group that shepherds gay men and women away from the "devil's temptation" in human terms, be went from a boyfriend he describes as abusive to a girlfriend he calls a woman of God.

Mr. Welch's story, he hopes, will inspire some of the 30 people seated in a circle of metal folding chairs one recent evening for the ministry's weekly group session — the married man with five children, the 62-year-old with AIDS, the former male prostitute who claims he has slept with 6,000 men, the guilt-tormented lesbian, the man whose sexual urges have driven him to the brink of suicide.

Twenty years ago, groups trying to convert homosexuals to heterosexuality were a fringe element promoted mainly by a devout passel of evangelicals and Mormons who argued that gays could be "healed" with the proper therapy and religious counseling. But over the strong objections of mainstream psychologists and the angry protests of gay-rights activists, the movement has grown substantially. There are now some 100 groups across the country, attracting thousands of potential converts.

The movement has also gained the support of several national religious and political leaders, who see it as an effective way to deliver an anti-homosexuality message but with a more compassionate tinge. Last month, a coalition of religious groups, including the Christian Coalition, took out newspaper advertisements featuring testimonies from former homosexuals.

When the gay conversion movement lived on the fringe, homosexual groups regarded its adherents as oddities, vulnerable, confused kids preyed on by religious zealots. But now that is being embraced by large, national religious groups, now that its apostles make all so-called boldouts seem like walking symbols of the moral decline of America, gay-rights groups are declaring war. Conversion therapy not only does not work, they say, but destroys the fragile



Anthony Falzarano directs a group that seeks to change people's sexual orientation.

psyches of those it is meant to help. "It's the equivalent of putting leeches on someone to cure them," said Wayne Besson of the Human Rights Campaign, the nation's largest gay-rights group.

As the debate has taken shape, much of the focus has been on whether it is actually possible permanently alter a person's sexuality. In the last 30 years, the nation's mental health community has overwhelmingly rejected the notion. "Therapy directed specifically at changing sexual ori-

entation," reads a position paper of the American Academy of Pediatrics, "can provoke guilt and anxiety" while producing "little or no change" in orientation. In a landmark 1973 decision, the American Psychiatric Association declassified homosexuality as a mental illness.

Nonetheless, the movement has forged ahead, though with gentler methods than were used in the past. When Corey Welch mentions that at age 16, his Mormon parents shipped him off to a clinic that practiced 1950s-style shock therapy, the leader of the Transformation group, Anthony Falzarano, winces in disgust.

The new breed of counselors see themselves as benevolent healers, soothing nurses for tortured souls. As they see it, people drawn into the gay lifestyle were given the temptation through no fault of their own. But they maintain that it is a sin not to fight the devil and that they are there to help.

The conversion therapists attribute homosexuality to early childhood traumas, such as sexual abuse — one modern conversion therapist asserts that 85 percent of lesbians were molested as children. If not abused, the theory goes, homosexuals must have been traumatized by a distant, absent father and responded by clinging unnaturally to a doting mother. The trauma leaves them unable to identify with their own gender, so they seek their own missing qualities in other members of the same sex.

Though the genesis of homosexuality remains unclear, psychiatrists generally believe it has some genetic component and virtually all reject the presence of early childhood trauma as the sole cause.

Conversion groups use a combination of individual and group therapies, and often prayer, in hopes of steering their patients toward heterosexuality. Patients are encouraged to have "fellowship" with other former homosexuals, and avoid the company of their old gay friends.

The methods of each group differ slightly. Exodus International is a network of mostly evangelical ministries to which Transformation belongs, and Evergreen is its Mormon counterpart. Courage, a Roman Catholic group, counsels homosexuals to be abstinent. Homosexuals Anonymous is a Christian fellowship patterned on Alcoholics Anonymous, and NARTH, the National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuality, is a coalition of secular psychiatrists who practice what is known as reparative therapy. There are also more fringe groups like Life Ministries, which practice exorcism to cast out what they see as the gay demons.

Many of the ministries encourage their clients to conform to gender stereotypes. At annual meetings of Exodus, men play football and basketball. They are taught to change how they sit — not with one leg over another, or with their knees touching, but with one ankle placed firmly over the other knee. For women, there is a makeover room called Outward

Reflections of Inner Wholeness, where counselors fuss over their hair and nails.

The psychiatric association argues that conversion therapists are tainted by "ideological" bias, and that there is no scientific research indicating that therapy works. Most reparative therapists claim a quarter to a third of their patients describe themselves as heterosexual after treatment. But none have conducted follow-up studies to prove that the effect lasts. In the only thorough review of all the studies on conversion therapy, Douglas Haldeman, a Santa Barbara psychologist, concluded that the evidence for its effectiveness is "less than compelling."

THE MOST WELL-KNOWN study, conducted in 1980 by a group of social researchers, selected 30 clients out of 300 at one Christian ministry. Nine teen patients refused to do follow up interviews. Out of the remaining 11, only three reported having no homosexual fantasies or desires. The remaining eight reported having "neurotic conflicts" about their sexual identity.

As role models, ministry leaders also provide mixed guidance. Many, like Mr. Falzarano of Transformation Ministries, say they have been happily married for years. But the movement has some high-profile defectors. For Michael Busse and Gary Cooper, who co-founded Exodus in 1976 — each marrying and having children while in the ministry — the unthinkable happened: They fell in love. They only admitted it to each other on a plane ride to Indianapolis, where they were scheduled to give a talk to a ministry. On the plane, they rewrote their speech and told the audience that God had to unconditionally love them for who they were.

They both remained active Christians, and like a growing number of homosexuals, they became committed members of churches that teach that God accepts them as they are.

Their story ends happily, but not all do. Many people who went through conversion therapy say it left them more depressed and confused, taught them to internalize homophobia. The ministries, they say, destroyed not only their own lives but the lives of the men and women they were encouraged to marry. "When I found myself calling the suicide hot line I knew it was time to get out," said Tom Otosen, who lived in a California ex-gay ministry for two years.

But for all those still fighting their desires, like the men and women at Transformation Ministries, stories like Mr. Otosen's are just more roadblocks on the path to redemption. Reconciling their faith with their homosexuality is not an option for them, and God, they say, will show them the way out. "When Satan reminds you of your past," reads a hand-stenciled sign on the wall of the ministry, "remind him of his future."

BUG: Billions Being Spent to Prevent Computer Disaster in 2000

Continued from Page 1

itors in hospital intensive-care units — were programmed to process only the last two digits of a year, assuming that the first two would be 1 and 9. That conversion was first adopted as a cost-saving measure decades ago when computer memory was at a premium and every character counted. Lauer on, many programmers continued to use the two-digit shortcut through force of habit.

But when the millennium arrives, the machines will understand the year "00" not as 2000 but 1900 in their calculations, potentially causing them to shut down or stop working properly.

The good news is that the date shortcut will not have a significant impact on most consumer electronic devices. Some personal computers will be affected, but they can be repaired with software "patches" freely available on the Internet. Even on larger systems — particularly old, clunky mainframes — changing the computer code is a straightforward process, at least in concept.

But with those systems — and especially with smaller, specialized devices like heart monitors, the brains of which are contained in a tiny microchip embedded somewhere inside the shoebox-size unit — rooting out every occurrence of the glitch, performing the repairs and testing the fixes is incredibly time-consuming.

As a result, a growing cadre of computer experts and business analysts is issuing gloom-and-doom predictions about the state of the world in January 2000. The scenarios start with minor disruptions in daily life: Airplane flights will be delayed, phone service won't work in some countries, traffic lights won't be timed properly, factory workers won't be timed properly, factory workers will be told to fill out their timecards by hand.

Other forecasts warn that the sky will fall: Power failures will be widespread, assembly lines will grind to a halt, automated teller machines won't work, government checks will be delayed, hundreds of businesses will go bankrupt.

Many of those ringing the warning bell are the techies trying to fix the problem. More than 50 percent of technology professionals recently polled by Chief Information Officer magazine said they would not fly on a commercial airplane on Jan. 1, 2000. Another survey, conducted by the Gartner Group consulting firm, found that 38 percent of computer industry executives are thinking about withdrawing their personal assets from banks and investment companies.

Much of that fear stems from what businesses and government agencies are — and are not — reporting. As of June 30, only 85 of the 500 largest publicly traded U.S. companies had headed a recommendation by the securities commission that they disclose estimated Y2K costs. Those that did, however, said they had spent only 25 percent of the money they have budgeted for the problem.

"That's scary," said Steven Hock, the president of Triaxsys in Missoula, Montana, which has analyzed the disclosures. "Spending is supposed to keep pace with the repair work. That means many of these guys are still only a quarter of the way there."

The numbers are similarly sobering for the U.S. government: Only 40 percent of its 7,336 "mission critical" systems have been fully repaired; still remaining to be fixed are many that control air traffic, process income-tax returns and handle Medicare payments.

But the Federal Aviation Adminis-

67 percent of all systems regarded as "mission critical," Reuters reported.

According to one survey, more than 4 in 10 American companies already have encountered Y2K-related system failures.

When Phillips Petroleum Co. ran a Y2K test on an oil rig in the North Sea, a safety system to detect emissions of deadly hydrogen sulfide gas shut down. And last year, when Chrysler Corp. turned clocks forward at one of its assembly plants to simulate the year 2000, the security system failed, preventing the workers from leaving the building.

Among the companies already reporting to the SEC, some staggering repair bills are anticipated. General Motors Corp., the largest company in the United States, expects to spend \$565 million. The expenses are forecast to reach \$500 million at Philip Morris Cos., \$600 million at Citicorp, and \$400 million at MCI Communications Corp. At the same time, those companies and others say they are on track to have the problem licked before December 1999.

If every organization fixes its important systems in time, economists say, "It's one of the most expensive, labor-intensive, time-consuming problems mankind has ever faced."

The Y2K glitch — even with a worldwide repair tally of \$600 billion — will not have a dramatic impact on the global economy. But many technology specialists contend that an on-time repair is unlikely, particularly for small businesses and foreign companies, which are well behind the Fortune 500 in dealing with the problem.

"There's too much that needs to be fixed and not enough time to do it," said Edward Yardeni, chief economist for Deutsche Bank Securities.

Consequently, Mr. Yardeni maintains that there is a 70 percent chance the U.S. economy will suffer a slowdown as bad as the one caused by the 1973-74 oil crisis. "Computers are just as vitally important for running our economy as oil," he said. "It's not going to be doomsday, but it will be a wicked recession."

For Freddie Mac, like many businesses, fixing the Y2K problem is a matter of life and death. The company, chartered by Congress but owned by stockholders, buys home mortgages from banks and sells them as securities on Wall Street, a process that is designed to give the banks money to make more home loans. Buying more than a million mortgages a year and processing the associated securities require colossal computer systems, all of which rely on dates — when a loan was issued, when it will expire — to make the right calculations.

To manage its \$164 billion financial portfolio, the company has 1,200 pieces of software on its mainframe computers, totaling 12 million lines of code. Then there are more than 3,000 personal computers, many of which have spreadsheets and other applications that need revision. Everything needs to be checked and, executives have realized, almost everything needs some work.

"It's Jan. 3 and one of our biggest banking partners is down, we've got a telephone problem, the parking gates won't open and there's a big snowfall forecasted for the next day," said Michael Chensky, Freddie Mac's Y2K program director. "What would we do?"

Freddie Mac started its Y2K efforts in 1994 — far earlier than many others in corporate America — and has about 75

percent of its systems fixed. Repairing the other 25 percent and testing everything occupies 320 of the company's 3,200 employees.

Technology specialists say only a tiny fraction of embedded chips — fewer than 2 percent, by some estimates — have a date problem. But identifying those is particularly difficult given that an estimated 7 billion embedded chips were shipped just last year.

Compounding the challenge is the fact that many corporate computer systems managers did not consider embedded devices when they began pondering the Y2K issue. That is because security systems, elevators and automated manufacturing equipment do not fall under the domain of the computer department in many companies. The scramble to find and fix embedded systems has only recently begun.

Some embedded device manufacturers have yet to disclose whether their products have problems, industry executives say. The situation is particularly dire in the health care industry, where a coalition that includes the Department of Veterans Affairs, the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association took the unusual step last month of publicly rebuking the medical-device manufacturing industry for the slow pace of notification.

Technology specialists say that as slowly as big business seems to be responding, most small companies have responded even more slowly. A recent survey of 500 small businesses conducted by Wells Fargo Bank, for example, found that 20 percent of companies were not even familiar with the problem. Among those aware of it, roughly half said they intended to do nothing.

Industry analysts raise similar concerns about foreign governments and businesses. In Europe, companies are struggling to convert their systems to handle the new euro currency; in Asia, the financial crisis has made it tougher for organizations to pay for needed repairs.

"The greatest risks will come internationally and from small to medium-sized organizations," said John Koskinen, the White House's Y2K czar.

"There is still a big uncertainty factor," he said.

To combat that uncertainty, the U.S. government is pushing companies to be more candid about discussing their repair work, detailing the risks involved and sharing technical information with business partners — even competitors.

The Justice Department issued a letter in June stating that cooperation among industry rivals on the issue would not violate federal antitrust laws. Last week, the SEC decided to start forcing companies to file more meaningful disclosure statements about the costs and progress of their repair work. Also last week, the Clinton administration introduced "Good Samaritan" legislation to immunize businesses from lawsuits if they share information about the problem.

Despite Freddie Mac's efforts, both internally and externally, there is apprehension. To prepare for the unknown, the company's managers have been taking part in military-style drills and simulations.

"It's Jan. 3 and one of our biggest banking partners is down, we've got a telephone problem, the parking gates won't open and there's a big snowfall forecasted for the next day," said Michael Chensky, Freddie Mac's Y2K program director. "What would we do?"

"We're trying to stay prepared," he added, "because it's impossible to know what will happen."

Taber Shritesh, who still cannot travel to Israel.

Taber Shritesh, who still cannot travel to Israel.

Israel Lets Palestinian Go Abroad

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel agreed Sunday to allow an award-winning Palestinian journalist, barred from leaving Gaza during most of the last four years, to travel abroad but not to enter Israel.

A lawyer from the state attorney's office announced the lifting of the ban during an Israeli High Court hearing on a petition filed by Taher Shritesh, 37, who was working for Reuters, The New York Times, CBS News and the BBC.

But no decision was reached on Mr. Shritesh's main request — to enter Israel for work and to cross Israel to reach the West Bank.

Israel says Mr. Shritesh was active in the Islamic militant group Hamas, an allegation

he denies. Mr. Shritesh has said the only contact he had with Hamas involved his work as an independent journalist.

"I am not affiliated with Hamas in any way and I don't even identify with the group's goals," Mr. Shritesh said in an affidavit.

"He is no longer barred from leaving through Rafah," said Fein Nitzan of the state attorney's office, referring to the Israeli-controlled crossing point between the Gaza Strip and Egypt.

Mr. Shritesh has reported from Gaza since 1987 and was awarded the International Freedom of the Press Award in 1993 by the National Press Club in Washington. Over the years he has been jailed by both Israel and the Palestinians.

Dinosaur Tracks Found in Bolivia

Reuters

LA PAZ, Bolivia — The world's largest group of dinosaur footprints has been discovered at a site near the Bolivian town of Sucre, a Swiss paleontologist who has been studying the area, according to local media reports.

Footprints as long as 1 meter (3.3 feet) were found in the area, and there were prints of several dinosaur species.

"There is no comparable site in the world," said Christian Meyer, the Swiss paleontologist, according to local media. Mr. Meyer's team has been studying the site for the last two months and recently concluded it is the largest site known to exist in the world.

The site, covering an area of 25,000 square meters (269,000 square feet), is situated in a limestone quarry. The prints are whole and look like the dinosaurs might have been walking in a mud lake.

It is believed that the prints date from the Cretaceous period, about 100 million years ago.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Masterworks Displayed At Moscow Museum

MOSCOW (AP) — More than 60 masterpieces from some of the world's leading museums have gone on display to mark the 100th anniversary of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

The exhibit includes works by Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Matisse and Picasso as well as works by Russian painters.

Paintings were loaned by the Louvre in Paris, the Tate Gallery and British Royal Academy in London, the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the National Gallery in Washington, the Prado in Madrid, the Vatican museums, the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and others.

Lisbon has declared war on pigeons, dogs and garbage cans, as part of a citywide cleanup. The new rules are backed by stiff fines: \$6,000 escudos (\$306) for allowing a dog to foul the sidewalk, for example.

Traffic clogged highways in Spain

this weekend as vacationers took to the roads, creating jams up to 50 kilometers (30 miles) long. The worst congestion occurred Saturday morning as Madrid residents headed for beaches in the Valencia region.

ASIA/PACIFIC

In Asia, the Ties That Bind in Times of Crisis Begin to Show Signs of StrainBy Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Amid the gloom of deepening recession in many East Asian countries, one beacon of hope stands out: Relations between key players in the region, and between them and the United States, remain in relatively good shape, and this should improve prospects for solutions to economic problems, officials and analysts said Sunday.

"Today, the stable and constructive relations between major powers like the U.S., China and Japan provide a favorable context for the region's economic recovery," said Singapore's foreign minister, Shunmugam Jayakumar, after attending a meeting in Manila last week of foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations and their counterparts from other Asian and Pacific states.

Yet, despite the improvement in ties between Washington and Beijing in the past year since the region's financial turmoil started, the close links between Tokyo and Washington, and better relations between Beijing and Tokyo, officials and analysts agree that the basis for cooperation

between Asian and Pacific countries to tackle the crisis is fragile.

They warn that it could easily be upset if Japan, the world's second largest economy after the United States, and a leading source of trade, investment and bank loans for East Asia, fails to live up to the expectations of its neighbors and the United States to revitalize its economy.

"A prolonged, deeper and wider economic recession could exacerbate political tensions

both within the region (for instance, between China and Japan) and between regional states and extra-regional powers (for example, China and the United States)," the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London said in a recent assessment of the security implications of East Asia's crisis.

The United States and Japan jointly intervened on world foreign-exchange markets to defend the yen in June after China indicated that it might reconsider its pledge not to devalue if the Japanese currency sank much lower.

Chinese officials renewed their warnings over the weekend on the need for Tokyo to act decisively, while President Bill Clinton of the

United States telephoned Japan's new prime minister, Keizo Obuchi, to tell him that Japan's recovery is "critical to the recovery of all of Asia," a White House spokesman said.

"The rest of Asia is on the brink of really serious difficulties," Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington, told Reuters Television. "If Japan can't get itself fixed fairly quickly, the likelihood is for another round of devaluations in Asia, with devastating effects. We could well see the whole global trading system getting into deep trouble."

Some officials and analysts worry that the political fallout from mass unemployment and social distress in East Asian countries will make it much more difficult to sustain the economic reforms they regard as essential for recovery.

"With the Asian financial crisis, there is a real danger that some hard-hit nations and peoples will lose faith in the principles of economic openness that has served this region so well for so long," said Madeline Albright, the U.S. secretary of state, in Auckland on Saturday at the end of a week of talks with officials in the region.

The risk of xenophobia and a backlash against globaliza-

tion is seen as highest in countries such

as Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand that have been hardest hit by the crisis. They are getting emergency loans from the International Monetary Fund amounting to over \$120 billion, provided they undertake austerity measures and open their markets more widely to competition, both foreign and domestic.

But some other East Asian countries hit by the crisis may also turn increasingly to policies of protectionism and autarky, analysts said.

In apparent justification for such a move, Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, has suggested that Western governments and commercial interests are using the IMF and the crisis in Asia to impose their will on the region in a thinly disguised form of "neo-colonialism."

Transport Minister Ling Liang Sik of Malaysia warned recently that the government might introduce legislation making it compulsory for Malaysian exporters and importers to use the country's ports, instead of shipping about 40 percent of their cargo through neighboring Singapore, which many business executives say is more efficient.

Malaysia and Singapore have also disagreed recently over the terms of official agreements

covering the railroad linking the two countries and long-term supply of Malaysian water to Singapore.

"Since the Asian financial crisis began, powerful forces in Malaysia have assumed a pugnacious aggressive stance towards the rest of the world, despite the fact that the country needs the help of international capital markets," Singapore's Straits Times said Saturday. "Some of its ministers have spoken as though all of Malaysia's difficulties originated beyond its shores. One hopes that Kuala Lumpur's bristling nationalism is only temporary."

Charles Morrison, the head of the East-West Center in Hawaii and editor of a recent study of the Asia-Pacific security outlook for 1998, said that because of the economic crisis, nationalism might rise in some East Asian states. "Weakened leaders or governments may be tempted to blame outsiders or look for outside diversions to deflect domestic criticism," he said.

The study said that there was a risk of increased tensions between Asian countries and the United States over U.S. support for painful IMF austerity measures or American purchases of Asian assets at bargain prices.

BRIEFLY

70 Missing in South Korea Floods

SEOUL — The death toll from flash floods rose to 34 on Sunday as rescuers resumed searching rugged mountain valleys where hundreds of sleeping campers were swept away by swollen streams.

But heavy rains and raging currents hampered the search for 70 people missing in the Chiri Mountains, a popular hiking and camping site 220 kilometers (135 miles) south of Seoul, disaster relief officials said.

Disaster officials feared the casualty figures could rise as families reported more missing people.

A front moving east from China dumped up to 30 centimeters (12 inches) of rain early Saturday in southern Korea. Lighter rain continued in the region throughout Saturday and into Sunday. (AP)

Taleban Captures Foes' Stronghold

KABUL — The Taleban religious militia said Sunday that it had captured the stronghold of the warlord General Abdul Rashid Dostum, putting it on the doorstep of the main headquarters of the opposition coalition.

At Taleban headquarters in the southern city of Kandahar, a spokesman, Abdul Hay Miftah, had few details on the battle for Sheberghan. But Azizullah Shafiq, a spokesman for Hezbi-Wahdat, a Shiite member of the opposition alliance, confirmed that Sheberghan fell to Taleban forces Sunday.

The next Taleban target is likely to be the key city of Mazar-i-Sharif, about 100 kilometers east of Sheberghan. Mazar-i-Sharif is the headquarters of Ahmed Shah Massoud, the military chief who was chased from the Afghan capital in 1996 by the Taleban army. (AP, Reuters)

Auckland Is Firm on Nuclear Issue

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND — Prime Minister Jenny Shipley of New Zealand has told the U.S. secretary of state, Madeline Albright, not to expect any change in her country's 14-year-old ban on visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

The dispute long has strained U.S.-New Zealand relations on defense-related issues.

"New Zealand views itself as a good citizen, internationally," Mrs. Shipley said Saturday, citing the country's participation in operations in Bosnia and the Gulf War. "But we hold very strong views on the issues of disarmament."

Mrs. Albright, on the final stop of a 10-day Pacific trip, also held her ground. "The United States is a global power with global responsibilities," she said. (AP)

For the Record

The suspected murder of four people by a cyanide-laced curry in western Japan took another twist Sunday when toxic arsenic was reportedly found in traces of the deadly fare. The case has remained unsolved since the curry was served July 25 at a midsummer carnival in Wakayama, near Osaka. (AP)

A Chinese man who survived a frigid three-hour Northwest Airlines flight from Shanghai to Tokyo by clinging to the jet's landing gear has been arrested. The 23-year-old man was found conscious but unable to move; his joints were so stiffened by subzero temperatures that the authorities had to pry him loose. The man, who faces deportation, told investigators he was unemployed in China and wanted to get a job in Japan, the Kyodo news agency reported. (AP)

Hun Sen Presses Rivals To Join Him in Coalition**Fugitive Wanted in Killing of Hikers Is Caught**By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Prime Minister Hun Sen, whose party is the apparent winner of the parliamentary elections on July 26, has stepped up pressure on his rivals to concede defeat and join him in a coalition.

He warned that a new government should be formed as quickly as possible to allow King Norodom Sihanouk to travel abroad for medical treatment.

In a further bid to gain international legitimacy, Mr. Hun Sen announced the capture of one of the most sought-after fugitives in Cambodia, Noun Caet, a Khmer Rouge commander wanted in the kidnapping and slayings of three

Western backpackers four years ago. The three tourists, a Briton, an Australian and a Frenchman, were abducted after a Khmer Rouge raid on a passenger train, and the government negotiated for their release for two months.

Their bodies were found in shallow graves in October 1994, after a government offensive overran Mr. Noun Caet's guerrilla redoubt on Vine Mountain in Kampot province, 240 kilometers (150 miles) south of Phnom Penh. The three apparently had been bludgeoned one month before the bodies were found.

The British, Australian and French embassies here had put intense pressure on the government to find Mr. Noun Caet and bring him to justice.

On Saturday, Mr. Hun Sen said he had informed diplomats from those countries that the fugitive had been apprehended and would be tried "as soon as possible." He urged the three nations to send lawyers to observe the trial.

Mr. Hun Sen said Mr. Noun Caet was lured to the capital by a supposedly lucrative business transaction. He flew to a military air base and was apprehended while being driven into the city.

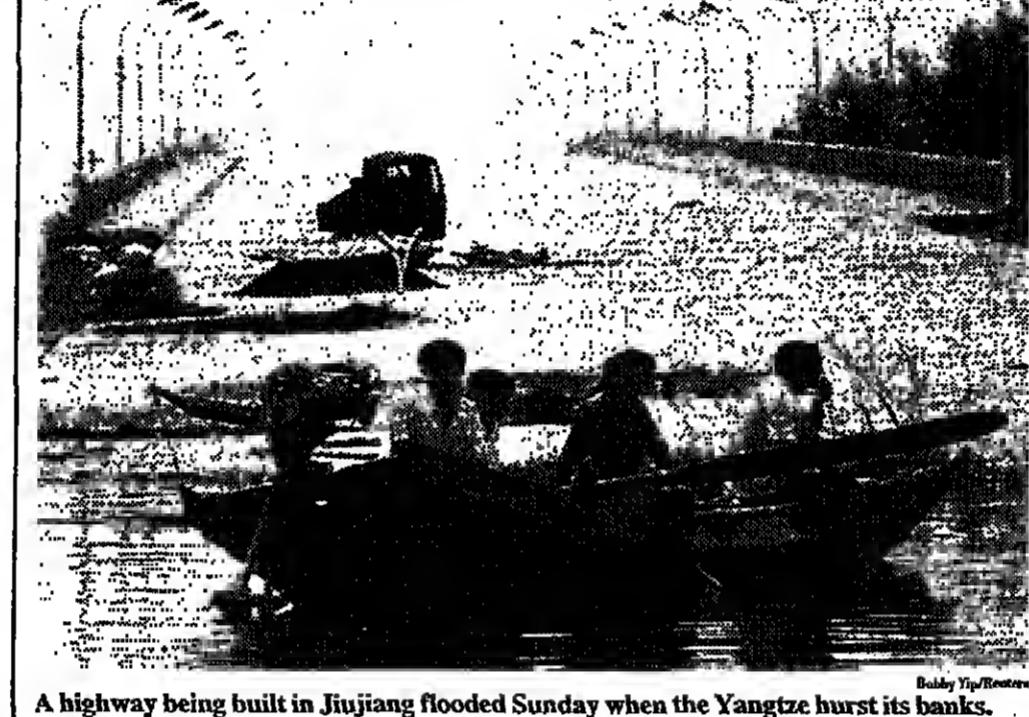
"Police played a trick to bring the tiger from his lair," Mr. Hun Sen said. "This is a success for the national police."

The National Election Commission had promised to have final results Saturday but delayed releasing those figures, citing administrative difficulties in the cumbersome counting process.

But the tally of an independent electoral watchdog group, the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia, showed Mr. Hun Sen and his formerly Communist Cambodian People's Party far ahead of a crowded field, with 41.4 percent of the vote.

In second place, according to these unofficial results, was the royalist Funcinpec party of King Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, with 32.2 percent, followed by the Sam Rainsy Party, led by the former finance minister of the same name, with 14.4 percent.

Prince Ranariddh and Mr. Sam Rainsy have refused to accept the results, saying they have evidence of massive fraud. The election watchdog group and other observers have said their complaints should be investigated, but said they doubted that the result would be affected even if the alleged problems were verified.



A highway being built in Jiujiang flooded Sunday when the Yangtze burst its banks.

Critics Fault China Dam Over Floods*Los Angeles Times Service*

WUHAN, CHINA — The very project designed to offset China's catastrophic summer flooding, the colossal Three Gorges Dam now under construction, may have contributed to the damage wrought by the floods this season, critics of the project say.

By lulling residents and officials along the Yangtze River into a false sense of security, the Chinese government's "extravagant claims" about the dam's future flood-control capability may have caused local authorities to neglect maintenance of dikes and other traditional flood-prevention measures along the waterway, said Phil Williams, president of the International Rivers Network, a group based in Berkeley, California, which is opposed to the dam.

"People think, 'What's the point of investing and upgrading the present embankment system if the Three Gorges Dam is going to take care of the problem?'" Mr. Williams said.

Many of those dikes have been breached in this year's floods, the worst since 1954. The inundating waters have killed more than 1,200 people, displaced millions of others and caused nearly \$5 billion worth of damage across central and eastern China, home of the Yangtze, the world's third-longest river. Residents are bracing for the worst as rains continue and typhoon season descends.

Beijing has used the opportunity to trumpet the flood-prevention benefits that it says will follow the Three Gorges Dam's completion in 2009.

The \$24 billion dam, which is in Sichuan Province, "represents the key in controlling floods in the middle and lower reaches of the river," the Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

■ **Gates on Alert Along the Yangtze**

Cities along the Yangtze remained on alert Sunday as the worst floodwaters in four decades stayed stubbornly high. Agence France-Presse reported from Jiujiang.

Many of those dikes have been breached in this year's floods, the worst since 1954. The inundating waters have killed more than 1,200 people, displaced millions of others and caused nearly \$5 billion worth of damage across central and eastern China, home of the Yangtze, the world's third-longest river. Residents are bracing for the worst as rains continue and typhoon season descends.

Beijing has used the opportunity to trumpet the flood-prevention benefits that it says will follow the Three Gorges Dam's completion in 2009.

The \$24 billion dam, which is in Sichuan Province, "represents the key in controlling floods in the middle and lower reaches of the river," the Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

■ **Gates on Alert Along the Yangtze**

Cities along the Yangtze remained on alert Sunday as the worst floodwaters in four decades stayed stubbornly high. Agence France-Presse reported from Jiujiang.

Water to Be Unsafe for a Week, Sydney Says*The Associated Press*

SYDNEY — Many of Sydney's 3.7 million residents must boil their drinking water for another week before dangerous parasites are flushed out of the water system, health officials

Wednesday and Thursday, has been a major embarrassment for the city that will be the host of the Summer Olympics in two years.

Water in 8 percent of Sydney households was declared fit to drink Sunday, officials said.

No illnesses have been reported. But the parasites have an incubation period of about a week, so it may take several

more days for any serious health problems to develop.

The breakdown of the water system is a blow to Sydney, a city whose water often ranked high or won international taste tests.

The cause of the contamination is unclear. But the managing director of Sydney Water, Chris Pollard, has said the contamination may have come from run-off.

The suspected murder of four people by a cyanide-laced curry in western Japan took another twist Sunday when toxic arsenic was reportedly found in traces of the deadly fare. The case has remained unsolved since the curry was served July 25 at a midsummer carnival in Wakayama, near Osaka. (AP)

A Chinese man who survived a frigid three-hour Northwest Airlines flight from Shanghai to Tokyo by clinging to the jet's landing gear has been arrested. The 23-year-old man was found conscious but unable to move; his joints were so stiffened by subzero temperatures that the authorities had to pry him loose. The man, who faces deportation, told investigators he was unemployed in China and wanted to get a job in Japan, the Kyodo news agency reported. (AP)

THE INTERMARKET

+++ 171 +20 0348

GENERAL**OFFSHORE COMPANIES****LEADING INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS****Offshore Companies & Trust Formation**

- Fast, efficient, professional.
- Confidential, nominee & administrative services.
- Bank introductions.

Belize \$500

BVI Islands \$250

Hong Kong \$850

Delaware \$295

Ireland (Baa-Baa) \$225

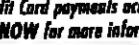
Isle of Man \$250

Jersey \$145

Others on request

Credit Card payments accepted.

Call NOW for more information.



Charterhouse Group Limited

+44 1624 813566

+44 1624 816339

E-mail

www

icgl.com

www

www

icgl.com

EUROPE

Kosovo War Spawns A Refugee Disaster

A 'Massive Emergency' as Fighting Has Forced 10% of Population to Flee

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav capture of a town in Kosovo took only hours. The effort began in the morning. Largely because of a decision by ethnic Albanian rebels to withdraw without a fight from the town's center, the operation was wrapped up in time to be broadcast as a Serbian triumph on the evening news in Belgrade.

But Western diplomats and nongovernmental groups in Kosovo now say they will probably be dealing with the potentially devastating aftermath of that day for months, if not years, to come.

By advancing on the town and pushing tens of thousands of terrified civilians from Malisevo into remote hamlets and mountains, where they are vulnerable not only to weather but also to continued armed conflict, the Yugoslav military provoked a watershed event in the five-month conflict and greatly increased the risk of disaster, these diplomats and groups say.

The exodus added to an immense burden of people displaced in Kosovo Province, where ethnic Albanians are battling for independence from Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic. It focused new international attention on an emerging health and economic crisis in Kosovo. It regenerated American and European piety over the behavior of the Yugoslav government. Some U.S. officials privately called for finding new ways to press the government into halting its destruction of towns and displacement of civilians.

No one knows how many people have been forced from their homes by the conflict since March, but many experts agree that with the exodus from Malisevo, the total probably exceeds 200,000.

The number is roughly one-tenth of the province's total population, 2 million. The number is absolutely smaller

but comparable proportionally to those displaced in Cambodia during 10 years of civil war, to those displaced by the continuing civil conflict in Sudan and to those displaced by the 1992-94 crisis in Somalia.

"Any time you have 10 percent of the population displaced, it is a massive emergency," said Kim Maynard, the director of civic society initiatives for Mercy Corps International. The private American aid organization has more experience in Kosovo than any other such group.

"To have such a large number this early in a conflict is extraordinary," said Andrew Natsios, a vice president of World Vision, another private aid group.

The latest official estimate by the office of the UN Commissioner for Refugees, to be released this week, is that roughly 120,000 of the refugees are still in Kosovo, 26,000 have fled west to the neighboring Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, and another 10,000 to 13,000 have moved southwest to northern Albania.

No official figures exist on the number of ethnic Albanians who have fled southeast to the neighboring country of Macedonia, since the government there is keen to avoid provoking its non-Albanian citizens and refuses to admit it has any refugees from Kosovo. But several officials said that about 20,000 Kosovo residents have received tourist visas for the country since the clash began.

These numbers, which total nearly 180,000, are based largely on a tally of refugees who have formally registered with governmental or private aid organizations. But by all accounts, including those of UN officials, the tally underestimates the number of people who have actually fled. Ethnic Albanian sources, for example, say that more than 300,000 people have been displaced.

But most independent groups consider that number exaggerated. They say the number is somewhere between 200,000 and 300,000.

The U.S. undersecretary of defense, Walter Slocombe, noted at a hearing of the House International Relations Committee on July 23 that a refugee exodus from an area of conflict can sow serious political problems elsewhere.

"No matter how idealistic countries are, large numbers of refugees coming into a country create all kinds of tensions and instability, particularly when they're coming, at least initially, into some of the poorest parts of Europe," he said.

The estimated 33,000 who left Malisevo on Tuesday and Wednesday were the most to flee in a 48-hour period since the conflict began. Tens of thousands of them still have no shelter and are sleeping outside in large groups in fields, on hillsides and mountains, according to aid workers. Most of them have no fresh drinking water and little food.

Others are staying with relatives or strangers, typically packed 10 or 20 to a room. Their hosts can spare hardly a single dinar in what is now Europe's poorest nation.

"Conditions are pretty horrible," said Thomas Vargas, head of the UN High Commissioner's field office in Pristina.

Epidemics of serious diseases such as tuberculosis, polio and measles, may crop up soon, he said after visiting refugees near Malisevo.

"We already have the makings of a humanitarian disaster. It won't take much more before we have a full-blown disaster on our hands."

The supply of food in Kosovo has begun to dwindle, because of a partial embargo the Yugoslav government has imposed in the province on such staples as flour, sugar and butter. The problem also exists because thousands of acres of wheat and corn, now at their peak, are going unharvested.

"You're looking at a society that normally doesn't produce a lot of extra food," said a visiting specialist with the emergency branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "All these developments mean that there will be no food savings" in winter.

■ Combat Threatens Refugees

Fighting between ethnic Albanian separatists and Serbian security forces

erupted again in central Kosovo on Sunday, threatening thousands of refugees huddled in the province's villages, hills and forests, Reuters reported Sunday from Kosovo's capital, Pristina.

The key artery leading west from Pristina to Pec was closed. Serbian forces used armored vehicles in a clash with fighters from the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Serbian artillery fired near the ethnic Albanian village of Nekovce, where some 5,000 refugees have sheltered.

Albanian Kosovars said the Serbs had launched an offensive in the area, including widespread shelling.

The official Yugoslav Tanjug news agency cited Serbian sources as saying that Yugoslav army and police units were under attack in the far west of Kosovo, a Serbian province with a 90 percent ethnic Albanian majority.

Reporters were turned back near Kormoran, about a quarter of the way along the road from Pristina to Pec. Columns of smoke could be seen in the distance and armored vehicles were present.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.

One just missed a two-story house where refugees were huddled. Terrified villagers scrambled for cover.

Police at the roadblock said security forces had come under attack earlier from ethnic Albanian separatists near the heavily wooded Lepusnik Pass.

Later, in nearby Nekovce, reporters witnessed Serbian forces firing shells into fields and hills around the village.



THE INTERMARKET

+41 171 420 0348

RECRUITMENT

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda

Vacancy Announcement

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT NO.: ICTR-97-010-HK
 DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: 14 August 1998
 POST TITLE AND LEVEL: CHIEF, PRESS AND INFORMATION P-4
 ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT: ICTR/The Registry
 Press and Information Section
 DUTY STATION: ARUSHA, Tanzania

FUNCTIONS: Under the overall guidance of the Registrar, the incumbent designs and implements a systematic, effective and long term public communication policy with the objective of raising awareness, appreciation and support for the Tribunal's work. In that regard, the main target audiences of the Tribunal's public communication are the media, Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations, academic institutions, professional groups and non-governmental organization (NGOs), and the global public. Supervises the staff of the Section, prepares, edits and disseminates globally the Tribunal's press releases and other public information materials; briefs the media on the work of the Tribunal; and advises the Registrar on public communications issues.

QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS: Advanced University degree in journalism/communications, international relations, or law. A proactive and dynamic approach to public communication, a commitment to the Tribunal's mission and an ability to work in challenging infrastructural conditions. Ability to communicate the Tribunal's legal and judicial processes effectively and persuasively, and to situate these within a larger political and social context. A minimum of 10 years of experience in journalism and/or public affairs.

LANGUAGES: Interpersonal skills and ability to write and speak English and French fluently. Knowledge of another UN language an asset.

Applications, quoting the above Vacancy Number, should be addressed to:
Mr. E. Esono Anguesomo, Chief of Personnel, ICTR,
P.O. Box 6016, Arusha, Tanzania.
Fax No. 255 57 4000/4373 or 1 212 963 2848.

Senior Compliance Officer

Zurich is a leading international insurance and financial services provider offering customers solutions in the areas of financial protection and investment management. We operate in over fifty countries worldwide.

Based in Zurich, you will be responsible for developing the central legal compliance function for the Zurich Group, respectively the future Zurich Financial Services Group, in order to preserve its reputation for integrity and quality.

Your main responsibilities will include identifying and monitoring of current or potential compliance issues and trends. You will also be responsible for designing and establishing policies and procedures to ensure that the Group's activities comply with applicable laws and regulations. Monitoring and testing of adherence to external and internal compliance standards will also be part of your task. Furthermore, your responsibility will be to network with as well as train and supervise decentralized compliance functions, wherever located.

The successful candidate for this position should have a recognized education and qualification in law as well as extensive experience in the financial services sector (insurance, investment management and/or banking), including an excellent understanding of the national and transnational regulatory environments, particularly with regard to the Anglo-American markets. You will be fluent in German and English, a command of other languages would be an advantage. This position also requires excellent communication and teamwork skills and a problem-solving approach.

We look forward to hearing from you:

Please send your application to: André Studer, Human Resources, Zurich Insurance Company, Mythenquai 2, 8022 Zurich, Switzerland.



Zurich - 125 years. Inspired by tomorrow.



**Find a great career.
But don't make
a career out of it.**

CareerPath.com gets you to work fast.

Powered by leading newspapers, CareerPath.com brings you the greatest number of the most current jobs available on the Web.

So visit us at www.CareerPath.com Today!

CareerPath.com
Where employers and employees click.

NATO HEADQUARTERS BRUSSELS

Office of Information and Press
is looking forHEAD,
PLANNING
AND PUBLICATIONS

Reporting to the Director of Information and Press, you will be responsible for the preparation and execution of the overall Information Plan and Budget; supervision of the Publications and Electronic Documentation Units, Library, Distribution and Financial Units, video and exhibition projects.

You are an information/communications professional and a national of a member country of NATO. You have:

- ♦ ten or more years' experience in comparable duties, in the public information field
- ♦ experience in managing staff, administration of financial resources and budgetary procedures and systems
- ♦ sound computer knowledge and practice
- ♦ fluency in English or French, good knowledge of the other

Applications should be sent with a detailed Curriculum Vitae, quoting reference OPI/PI, before 21st August 1998, to:

Recruitment Office, NATO Headquarters, 1110 Brussels, Belgium

Only those candidates who meet the specified requirements and whose applications pass the initial screening will receive a reply.

THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Page 4

EDUCATION

GREAT BRITAIN

Distinctive by Design

MBA

INTERNATIONAL MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- Earn your MBA in 1 academic year
- Emphasis on international business
- Day and evening programs available
- Accredited American university
- Qualified faculty who are working professionals

Earn your MBA at AU and learn in a team based, hands-on environment, working on real world problems with students from more than 120 countries. You'll be prepared for success in the global marketplace.

AMERICAN INTERCONTINENTAL UNIVERSITY

LONDON

110 Marylebone High Street

London W1M 3DB, England

Toll-Free: UK-(0800) 100-777

Tel: (0171) 467-5600 • Fax: (0171) 465-0642

www.aim.edu

Formerly The American College in London

U.S.A.

LASALLE UNIVERSITY

Off Campus Degrees

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE

Credit for Work & Life Experience

1-800-424-2758 Dept. 958

620 Louis Dr. N., Mandeville, LA 70471 USA

<http://www.lasalle.edu>

LASALLE Education Corporation

CHOOSE
YOUR SCHOOLThe International
Education Guide

For your free copy please write to:

International Herald Tribune

Imelda Mauve

181 avenue Charles de Gaulle

92521 Neuilly Cedex France

AAFES Vision Center
OPTICAL SHOP MANAGER

The responsibilities include planning, co-ordinating, supervising and controlling all phases of an Optical Shop/Mini laboratory. Providing lenses, spectacles, and other optical devices on the written prescription of optometrists or physicians are normal duties. In addition, the selected person must supervise all assigned associates.

Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in business administration, management or other related field is highly desired. Two years experience in managing/overseeing an optical shop and/or working in an optical finishing laboratory. Must meet the state licensing requirements and/or certified by the American Board of Optometry (ABO).

Salary and benefits are negotiable.

If you are interested, apply in person at Hanau Consolidated Exchange, Wolfgang Käseme, Building/Geb. 503, Monday-Friday or you may fax or mail a resume to AAFES Hanau, Attn: Ms. Jean Miller, Unit 20234, APO AE 09165, fax: +49-6181-958452 or tel: +49-6181-958418.

Find A Job, Fast!

<http://www.washingtonpost.com>

The Washington Post
Career post

International Herald Tribune
ads work

Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.

EUROPE

PARIS: (33) 1 41 43 93 85,

Fax: 33 1 43 93 70.

E-mail: info@iht.com

AMSTERDAM: (31) 20 463 00 00,

Fax: 31 20 463 00 00.

E-mail: amsterdam@iht.com

ANCONA: (39) 51 52 00 00,

Fax: 39 51 52 00 00.

E-mail: ancona@iht.com

ATHENS: (30) 1 32 22 22 22,

Fax: 30 1 32 22 22 22.

E-mail: athens@iht.com

BOLOGNA: (39) 51 52 00 00,

Fax: 39 51 52 00 00.

E-mail: bologna@iht.com

BRUSSELS: (32) 2 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 32 2 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: brussels@iht.com

COPENHAGEN: (45) 33 11 11 11,

Fax: 45 33 11 11 11.

E-mail: copenhagen@iht.com

DUBLIN: (353) 1 61 33 33 33,

Fax: 353 1 61 33 33 33.

E-mail: dublin@iht.com

FRANKFURT: (49) 69 12 00 00 00,

Fax: 49 69 12 00 00 00.

E-mail: frankfurt@iht.com

GENEVA: (41) 22 71 71 50,

Fax: 41 22 71 71 50.

E-mail: geneva@iht.com

HAMBURG: (49) 40 30 00 00 00,

Fax: 49 40 30 00 00 00.

E-mail: hamburg@iht.com

ISTANBUL: (90) 21 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 90 21 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: istanbul@iht.com

KIEV: (380) 44 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 380 44 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: kiev@iht.com

LISBON: (351) 1 70 30 00 00,

Fax: 351 1 70 30 00 00.

E-mail: lisbon@iht.com

LONDON: (44) 1 41 43 93 85,

Fax: 44 1 41 43 93 85.

E-mail: london@iht.com

MOSCOW: (7) 09 52 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 7 09 52 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: moscow@iht.com

NAPLES: (39) 81 55 55 55 55,

Fax: 39 81 55 55 55 55.

E-mail: naples@iht.com

OSLO: (47) 22 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 47 22 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: oslo@iht.com

PARIS: (33) 1 41 43 93 85,

Fax: 33 1 41 43 93 85.

E-mail: paris@iht.com

PRAGUE: (42) 2 22 22 22 22 22,

Fax: 42 2 22 22 22 22 22.

E-mail: prague@iht.com

ROME: (39) 6 57 57 57 57 57,

Fax: 39 6 57 57 57 57 57.

INTERNATIONAL

Creative Campaigns for UN Security Council Openings

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — It is election season at the United Nations, and campaign finance reform provokes even less enthusiasm than it has in the U.S. Congress.

The campaign for one of the five seats up for election each year on the Security Council has brought imaginative gestures by some of the 185 UN members.

A couple of years ago, when Sweden was pushing hard for a seat, a staid diplomatic dinner party at the elegant New York townhouse of Consul General Dag Sebastian Ahlander was interrupted by a blast of saxophones from the pantry. A band just off the plane from Stockholm — all women, in black leather — burst into the dining room to jazz up the evening.

That was also the year when Portugal put on an extravagant food festival, and when a lot of diplomats and officials from Third World nations got trips to Japan and Japanese watches. "Overkill," one diplomat called it, as Japan was already favored to beat India in a contest for an Asian seat. Japan, as well as Sweden and Portugal, were elected.

This year, Greece turned the heads of even blasé diplomats.

Competing for a seat against the Netherlands and Canada, Greece invited UN delegates on a trip to bear about a plan for declaring an international truce to mark the 2004 Olympic Games, which will take place in Greece, to look over some Olympic sites and then to relax on an Aegean cruise.

Dimitri Gemelos, a spokesman for the Greek Mission to the United Nations, insists that the trips — there were two, because more than 120 diplomats and relatives accepted the invitation — were not related to Greece's bid for a Security Council seat.

"We tried to convince people that it was not that, but most people thought it was a campaign for candidacy of the Security Council," he said. "I do not see the correlation."

The Security Council has 15 members. Five permanent seats belong to the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia. The 10 remaining places, now held by Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden, are filled by elections in the General Assembly and rotate within regions: five from Africa and Asia, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin

America and the Caribbean and two from a hybrid group known as "Western Europe and other." That includes New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Australia and New Zealand want to join the Asians, but are not yet welcome in that club. Israel has not been invited to join any group, and cannot hope to be elected to the council any time soon.

Rotating terms are for two years, with five seats surrendered each year so that there is always an overlap. Asians have already agreed that when voting takes place in the fall, Malaysia will take the seat to be vacated by Japan. Argentina will replace Costa Rica. Africans have chosen Namibia to replace Kenya.

Europeans are much less disciplined about coming to an agreement, said Robert Zaagman, first secretary of the Dutch mission. They take the battle down to the wire.

"We're not just talking about cruises," said Mr. Zaagman, whose government has not sought a Security Council seat since the mid-1980s, when the competition was not so intense. "In general, the amount of high official time invested seems to have gone up a bit. Now you see armadas of special envoys traveling around the world."

"The Security Council has become much more

active and much more of a player since the paralysis of the Cold War ended."

Like others, the Dutch have heard all the rumors about expensive gifts changing hands and brown envelopes left in hotel rooms during junkets. They like to think they can win election on their sober record of good international works and do not need sweeteners. "For us, giving cars or computers would never be part of the deal," Mr. Zaagman said.

Daniel Turk, Slovenia's representative, also said he had noticed a growing intensity in the competition for Security Council seats.

"The level of competitiveness has been rising since 1992," he said. "A lot of campaigning is going on, and it takes a lot of time and energy." Last year, Slovenia became the first of the former Yugoslav republics to win a seat. Mr. Turk, a former professor of international law, led the charge against Macedonia and Belarus.

Sometimes the smaller nations get wistful about the way the five big powers do not have to bother with campaigning.

"That's the comfortable situation of permanent members," Mr. Turk said. "Nonpermanent members have to work much harder."

BRIEFLY

Defiant Newspaper Reappears in Iran

TEHRAN — A pro-democracy daily ordered shut twice came out under a new name Sunday, setting the stage for a clash with powerful hard-liners opposed to Mohammed Khatami, the reformist president.

The paper's editor, Mashallah Shams ol-Vaezin, said it was published under the name *Aftab-e Emrooz*, or The Sun Today, with the lead story an account of an attack on the newspaper's offices by militants believed tied to ultraconservative politicians. He said that the paper was the same in tone as *Tous*, which was ordered closed by the hard-line judiciary Saturday. *Tous* began publication without missing an issue when its predecessor, *Jameah*, was ordered shut July 25.

The papers gained popularity, especially among the young, for frank criticism and analyses of Iranian politics. But they angered the ultraconservatives who were the focus of the criticisms. (AP)

For the Record

Rwandan rebels have killed 102 people in an attack at Rushashi, in rural Kigali prefecture, a military official said. Colonel Fred Ibingira, military commander for Kigali and rural Kigali, said youths mounted the attack Friday night. Rural Kigali has recently been the target of violence by Hutu extremists. (AFP)

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia will undergo medical tests after suffering from undisclosed symptoms, diplomats in Saudi Arabia said. The health of King Fahd, who is in his mid-70s, has been the source of much speculation since he suffered a stroke in November 1995. He has suffered for years from diabetes and arthritis. (AP)

Suspected leftist rebels kidnapped a Colombian senator after forcing him from his vehicle at a highway roadblock in northeast Colombia, authorities said. Senator Carlos Espinosa, a member of the majority Liberal Party, was abducted Saturday in La Guajira province as he traveled south on official business, an army spokesman said. Several passengers were released. Authorities suspect that the captors are members of the National Liberation Army guerrillas, the army spokesman said. (Reuters)

Iran Says It Designed Missile Guidance Gear

TEHRAN — Iran said Sunday that the medium-range missile it tested last month was guided by an Iranian-made system that gives it great accuracy.

The Shahab-3 missile is 16 meters (53 feet) long and can travel at a speed of 7,000 kilometers (4,200 miles) an hour; said General Mohammed Bagher Qalibaf, head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps' air wing.

"It is a ballistic missile and can carry a one-ton warhead at a cruising altitude of 250 kilometers above sea level," General Qalibaf said.

It was the first time Iran had given such details about the Shahab-3.

On July 25, an Iranian official confirmed that the country had successfully tested a medium-range missile with a range of 1,300 kilometers.

The test launch and path had been tracked July 22 by Western intelligence agencies.

"The final test of every weapon is in a real war situation but, given its warhead and size, the Shahab-3 is a very accurate weapon," said General Qalibaf, adding that its guidance system had been produced by Iranian engineers.

CLINTON:

A Senator's Advice

Continued from Page 1

to maintain the assertion, under oath in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case, that he had not had sex with Ms. Lewinsky.

It remains unclear if a public explanation by Mr. Clinton would be politically palatable to the White House. Relations between the president and his aides, on one side, and Mr. Starr and his team on the other, have often been angry and personal.

The question of a public explanation appeared Sunday to put Democrats in an awkward position.

A respected Democratic senator, Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, said on CNN: "The president has testified under oath and spoken to the American people. If for some reason he changes what exactly he has said before, then we'll have to evaluate that in context."

A senior Democratic congressman, John Conyers of Michigan, speaking on ABC, appeared caught off-guard at first when asked whether the president should issue a "mea culpa," then said he saw no purpose in it.

Mr. Starr is investigating whether the president obstructed justice, lied under oath or sought to intimidate witnesses during proceedings in the Jones case.

■ New Clinton-Lewinsky Photo

Another photograph emerged Sunday showing President Clinton and Monica Lewinsky embracing. Agence France-Presse reported from Washington.

The photo, on the cover of Time magazine, shows the two in an embrace at an October, 1996, party fund-raiser.



Dana Borisova checking the morale of soldiers in a Moscow barracks.

Russia's Sad Sack Army Dreams of Pinup Beauty

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Defense Ministry was exasperated with Dana Borisova. Not only did the blond star use her television show to air soldiers' gripes and tell jokes that portrayed officers as twits, but she was photographed in the Russian edition of *Playboy* atop a tank in parts of a uniform.

The ministry withdrew its sponsorship, hoping Ms. Borisova, a civilian, would sink into obscurity. But she was bigger than the brass. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's. Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution. She is Russia's Betty Grable, a pinup for an army desperately in need of a morale boost. Her Sunday program, "Army Store," is watched not only by thousands of panting draftees but also by civilians who like the jokes, the music, the lively reports on army technology and the drape of Ms. Borisova's sleeveless blue-striped military T-shirt.

She says, "That's the way Russia is now. If you do something good, you can get ahead. It helps that with the state of our military you don't really need permission to go to military bases. Everything's out of control. The commanders know me, so we're welcome."

Few armies in the world are more in need of a good time than Russia's.

Budget cuts and chronic pay delays have left the forces ragged. Soldiers loved her. Commanders continued to allow her onto their bases; let her ride airplanes, scamper about on armored vehicles, discuss the latest shoe-shining techniques with lonely privates. The show prospered without ministry help.

At 22, Ms. Borisova is a national institution.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

More Than an Icon

Burma's military dictators ended their latest standoff with the democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi by the only means they know: force. She had driven from her home in the capital toward a provincial city to meet political colleagues, and troops had blocked her way. For six days she waited in her sun-baked car, peaceful but resolute. Then soldiers pinned her in the back seat, ejected her companions and drove her back to Rangoon.

The regime's heavy-handedness, and its denial of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's basic right to travel and meet with whom she chooses, drew condemnation from many governments, as well it should. But to a large extent, even while seeking to support Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, these foreign ministers largely missed the point. "Aung San Suu Kyi is an icon, whether you like it or not," New Zealand's foreign minister warned Burma's junta, speaking for the United States, Europe and others. "You've really got to give her a lot more freedom, whether you like it or not."

An icon is an image, a symbol, a saintly or Christ-like figure. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a Nobel Peace laureate and undoubtedly a profile in courage, has become a symbol of democracy. But to treat her only, or primarily, as an icon is to diminish her. For Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 53, is a political leader; she heads the National League for Democracy, which won four out of every five seats in a 1990 parliamentary election that the military regime still refuses to honor.

The six-day standoff, and whatever comes next in this unfinished story, needs to be understood in that context.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Millennium Bug

Fear of chaos in the world's computer systems in the year 2000 may be hard for most people to take seriously. The temptation is to assume that since technicians created the problem, technicians can solve it. But "it only 516 days until the fateful 1000," it is clear that the "old" State "is not moving fast" to fix its "bug" or prepare for significant disruptions. Instead of addressing a potential crisis, many leaders in business and government are complacent, declining to act for fear of lawsuits or engaging in political fights. Their lack of attention could be crippling.

The so-called millennium bug arises from chips and software coded to mark the years with only two digits. If not adjusted by Jan. 1, 2000, myriad systems will "roll over like the odometer on an old Chevy," as *Wired* magazine put it, effectively thinking they had just jumped back to the year 1900. No one is sure what will happen. The breakdowns could be minor, or they could disable everything from air traffic control systems in financial networks, power grids, hospitals and home appliances. Some economists warn of a global recession.

It makes sense to prepare for the worst. The U.S. government has made progress but is far behind in upgrading air traffic systems, Medicare, the Pentagon and other sectors. In addition, a petty budget dispute between the House and the Senate has blocked \$3 billion in emergency funds to speed up the process. A major problem is that even if the federal government is in perfect shape, its systems could become impaired by interacting with state and local governments, where potential problems are rampant.

Similarly, big businesses could fix their own systems only to have them break down by contact with noncom-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Go to the Deep Oceans

There are many reasons why we must continue to go to the deep oceans. It is where our planet earth is presently being formed, contorted, stretched and quaked — right now.

It is likely where life may have first begun on this planet — and where we can still witness it beginning.

Deep ocean currents hold the key to understanding the workings of the global conveyor belt that carries warm surface water to the north polar region in the Atlantic and returns cold water to the deep ocean throughout the world. Understanding this circulation is critical to our understanding of possible changes in the earth's climate. Knowledge of the physics and the

chemistry of the oceans is also essential to understanding ocean circulation, which in turn can have important effects upon global weather systems.

Observations from the deep ocean will also provide us with many answers about the changing chemistry of seawater, which ultimately will lead us to understand what environmental changes the ocean can sustain from the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide.

The deep ocean is also where we are turning for new pharmaceuticals and biotechnology innovations.

—From prepared testimony on Thursday by Robert Gagopian, director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, before a House subcommittee on fisheries conservation, wildlife and oceans.

Get Serious About Rescuing the People of Sudan

By J. Brian Atwood

WASHINGTON — Sudan's civil war has now gone on for 15 years. It is no longer possible to expect that outside relief agencies can erase the devastating consequences of protracted conflict. Yet when people are seen starving to death on television, the relief agencies are asked "Why?"

Few have earned more of a right to ask that question than Senator Bill Frist of Tennessee, who recently visited Sudan and used his medical training to treat the starving children. Writing later, he correctly observed that "the government of Sudan" is largely responsible for creating this impending disaster through sustained war on its own people."

The senator went on to suggest that the United Nations' Operation Lifeline Sudan has been reckless in implementing relief programs because its operations largely have been controlled by the government of Sudan. He urged the U.S. Agency for International Development to work directly with nongovernmental organizations rather than moving its food and medical supplies through Operation Lifeline.

USAID has in fact tried simultaneously to strengthen the resolve of Operation Lifeline and to work with non-governmental organizations to bring relief to areas where Operation Lifeline has been denied permission to travel. Thirty-five percent of American food aid has been provided outside the framework of Operation Lifeline.

The problem is that individual non-governmental organizations do not have the logistical capacity to bring as much relief as is needed. The largest relief organization, the World Food Program, operates under the United Nations and Operation Lifeline Sudan flags. It is the only organization, with the exception of the U.S. military, that has the logistical capacity to deliver food in remote areas.

When Operation Lifeline Sudan was negotiated in 1989, it was considered a breakthrough, the first humanitarian access agreement of its kind. Relief organizations now had a way to reach

remote areas of Sudan by air. Violating the airspace of a country at war had been a risky proposition, and few wanted to try.

The downside was that the Khartoum government could control the flow of humanitarian supplies and it began to do so in areas controlled by the rebel forces in the south.

Our expectations that the UN representative would blow the whistle on such a blatant manipulation of a humanitarian relief program never was fully realized. Hence the legitimate criticism of Operation Lifeline.

Now is the time to fix this problem. Both sides have agreed to a three-month cease-fire, and the Sudanese government has said that relief agencies should have "unfettered access" to tend the victims of famine and war. "Unfettered access" always should have been the standard, and we should demand that it be the standard honored if the cease-fire expires.

It is time not only to save thousands of vulnerable people but to give them the capacity to help themselves in the

future. Agricultural stocks and farm animals should be replenished and government structures established to help people run their own affairs.

Humanitarian zones or corridors should be negotiated and established. Full air access should be negotiated and granted. Humanitarian issues must be resolved once and for all, whether or not the conflict resumes.

It is also time to revive the peace process under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. People are dying because the collective imagination of the international community has yet to solve this internal conflict.

Governments have always had a hard time with disputes inside sovereign borders, but after 15 years that is becoming a lame excuse. It is time for concerned governments to get on with bringing this senseless war to an end.

The writer is administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Devalue the Yuan? Not Unless Events Coerce Beijing

By David Brown

WASHINGTON — Despite nearly a year of speculation about devaluation, the yuan has remained essentially stable at about \$2.3 to the dollar. China's prime minister and economic czar, Zhu Rongji, has repeatedly affirmed Beijing's intention not to devalue.

Chinese officials have said that their country pays a price for not lowering the value of its currency, but maintaining a stable exchange rate has served China's economic interests by avoiding a rise in the price of imports, restraining domestic inflation, and contributing to a stable environment favorable to foreign investment.

But what of the future?

The primary pressure for devaluation comes from Chinese exporters who are feeling increased competition from economies elsewhere in East Asia that have devalued during the region's financial crisis. Chinese exports were up in the first half.

These trends help explain why Central Bank Governor Dai Xianglong expressed concern in May about the continuing fall of the yen. There is not much direct competition between Japanese and Chinese exports in third markets, but a weak yen puts downward pressure on the currencies of other Asian countries that do compete more directly with China.

During President Bill Clinton's visit to Beijing in June, senior Chinese officials warned that if the yen were to reach 160 to the dollar (it is currently at around 144), that would create real pressure on the yuan.

Some Chinese are reportedly speculating against their currency. The black market exchange rate in Shanghai has risen in the past week to more than 8.6 yuan to the dollar. A \$500 million fall in June in China's foreign reserves (which amount to \$140 billion, equivalent to more than a year of imports) suggests that some exporters are holding their dollars in anticipation of a devaluation.

Despite such pressures, Mr. Zhu assured Mr. Clinton that Beijing would not devalue. The goodwill that these assurances win from governments of Western industrial powers is important to China, which wants to be viewed as a constructive global player. The goodwill that Beijing gains in the Asian countries is boost domestic demand.

The consensus is that China would not gain from devaluation: because competitive devaluations elsewhere would quickly undercut any advantages.

Analysts who believe that a devaluation is coming have argued, however, that since China's competitors have already devalued substantially, their currencies would not fall much further in response, and so China would benefit to some degree.

Senior Chinese trade officials have indicated that the impact of devaluation on China's imports will be an important consideration in the coming months. This is because Beijing's priority plans to restructure state-owned companies include programs to upgrade many of the firms this year by importing substantial amounts of foreign equipment with a strong yuan.

Beijing will also weigh the impact of devaluation on foreign investment. Net exports and foreign investment have accounted for about half of economic growth in recent years.

Foreign investment held up remarkably well in the first half of 1998. Investment from Asia is down, but the inflow from Europe and America has increased. But the recurrent speculation about devaluation may have led some investors to defer new commitments. Maintaining confidence in the yuan is thus important to Beijing's efforts to encourage continued foreign interest.

A collapse of the yen would be destabilizing throughout Asia. It would give China a credible public justification for devaluing. That is why the United States is keeping pressure on the new government of Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi in Japan to move ahead quickly and decisively with a package of measures to lift public confidence and improve the economy and financial system.

If the domestic growth rate, already below the 8 percent target, were to slow so much that it created social instability that the authorities could not control, Beijing could well see devaluation as one of a number of emergency steps to spur exports and economic expansion.

If China's trade and current account balances, both currently strong, were to record deficits, the pressure from exporters could be irresistible.

A collapse of the yen would be destabilizing throughout Asia. It would give China a credible public justification for devaluing. That is why the United States is keeping pressure on the new government of Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi in Japan to move ahead quickly and decisively with a package of measures to lift public confidence and improve the economy and financial system.

The writer, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize and now at work on his memoirs, was a special assistant to President John F. Kennedy. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Presidency Under Siege: Enough Is Enough

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — A quarter-century ago I wrote "The Imperial Presidency," which argued that the American constitution envisages a strong presidency within an equally strong system of accountability. When the balance is upset in favor of presidential power and at the expense of accountability, the office can be said to become imperial.

This evaluation of the presidency, as James Madison presciently observed two centuries ago, is most likely to be justified by "provisions against danger, real or pretended, from abroad."

The more acute the international crisis, the more power flows to the president.

The half-century of protracted crisis from Pearl Harbor to the breakup of the Soviet Union came close to institutionalizing the imperial presidency. "When the president does it," Richard Nixon told David Frost in a television interview about his Watergate crimes, "that means that it is illegal."

But Mr. Nixon carried this doctrine a little far. The result was resignation to escape impeachment. A reaction against the imperial presidency set in.

In 1978, Congress passed the Independent Counsel Act, a statute so loosely drawn as to enable special prosecutors to conduct dragnet investigations with no limit on time or budget and no formal accountability.

The fall of the Soviet Union completed the revolt against the abuse of presidential power. The imperial presidency collapsed. Today we see a presidency harried and unfeebled by an obsessed special prosecutor.

Kenneth Starr's original charge was to look into a shady land deal 15 years ago in Arkansas.

He has also obtained a ruling that government lawyers cannot invoke the attorney-client privilege in a criminal inquiry, thereby compelling the deputy White House counsel to testify about confidential talks. It is now difficult to see with whom the president can discuss private matters — save for his wife, who cannot be compelled to testify against her husband.

In the process he has succeeded in eliminating protections of presidential privacy heretofore unchallenged.

Over the protests of the director of the Secret Service and even of Mr. Clinton's predecessor, George Bush, Mr. Starr has obtained a court ruling compelling Secret Service personnel to testify before his grand jury. As well as protecting presidents, Secret Service personnel must now serve as spies for the special prosecutor.

He has also obtained a ruling that government lawyers cannot invoke the attorney-client privilege in a criminal inquiry, thereby compelling the deputy White House counsel to testify about confidential talks. It is now difficult to see with whom the president can discuss private matters — save for his wife, who cannot be compelled to testify against her husband.

The same is true of Mr. Nixon and the Watergate scandal, which involved presidential sanction of burglary, wiretapping, political dirty tricks, forgery, bush money, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The indictment that some

Republicans have shown over-alarmed waywardness would be more impressive if they had shown retrospective indignation about Warren Harding's sexual adventurism, so fascinatingly documented in Carl Sferrazza Anthony's new biography of Florence Harding — or if they had shown equal indignation about President Ronald Reagan's statements during the Iran-contra imbroglio.

On Nov. 6, 1986, Mr. Reagan said that the story about trading arms for hostages "has no foundation." A week later he denied the story "utterly false," and added: "We did not — repeat — did not trade weapons or anything else for hostages."

Mr. Reagan's falsehoods had to do with his official duties, not with his private life, and were a gross dereliction of his executive responsibility.

The same is true of Mr. Nixon and the Watergate scandal, which involved presidential sanction of burglary, wiretapping, political dirty tricks, forgery, bush money, perjury and obstruction of justice.

Mr. Starr's pretext for the prurient invasion of presidential privacy is the possibility of hauling Mr. Clinton for perjury, witness tampering and obstruction of justice. Presumably that is to prepare the way for impeachment.

But surely the last thing Republicans would wish is to replace Mr. Clinton with the fresh, honest face of Al Gore, who would then have a head start on the presidency. They much prefer to spend the rest of the term dealing with a weakened and discredited President Clinton.

I wrote on Feb. 18: "The rule of law requires any American to give truthful testimony when sworn as a witness in a legal proceeding. If it turns out that President Clinton has not done that, the props of public opinion now supporting him will collapse. I would bet anything that Americans will once again say no one is above the law."

That bet stands. It is only monumental folly that has forced the nation to face this test.

—David S. Broder, in *The Washington Post*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Rioting in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The crowded district on the west side of this city was in an uproar owing to a murderous fight between the white and colored dwellers of the tenement houses. Two thousand men took part in the affray, and revolvers were used freely. Many men on both sides were wounded before the police restored order. The whites appear to have been the aggressors.

The negroes were besieged in their lodgings and reared to the roofs and buried down bricks on their adversaries.

1923: President's Load

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] That Presidents of the United States are overworked has been brought home more than once to the conscience of the American people. Little

has been done to lighten their burdens. President Harding

undertook the tour of Alaska. The fatigue that he incurred is undoubtedly the cause of his health yielding so readily to unsanitary influences. The country cannot well spare its citizens of noble character, enlightened statesmanship and sound patriotism.

What can be done by the American people to prevent their Presidents from overworking?

1948: De Gaulle's Path

PARIS — The principle of "no parties and no politics" was urged by General Charles de Gaulle as the first means of putting France on her feet. Referring to the recently formed coalition government, he said: "We have had enough of this system which mixes Socialists and Liberals, who catch votes by attacking each other and then sit together at table. Together we shall follow an honest path. Our destiny should not be a mediocre one."

HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW'S
STYLE

One More Reason To Fight the Fat

Lower Triglyceride Level Aids In Prevention of Heart Disease

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Do you know your triglyceride level? New evidence strongly suggests that it is time to add triglycerides to cholesterol and homocysteine as substances in the blood that influence your chances of developing heart disease.

Triglycerides are basic particles of fat carried through the bloodstream by various molecules. They are derived from fats eaten in food or made in the body from other energy sources like carbohydrates.

The new evidence indicates that blood levels of triglycerides that have long been considered "normal" — 200 milligrams in 100 milliliters of blood serum — are actually too high and should be monitored and controlled along with other coronary risk factors.

Researchers at the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore have found significant cardiac risks above 100 milligrams. They say long-standing uncertainties about the importance of triglycerides arise in part from mistaken assumptions about where to draw the line between safe and hazardous levels.

The new studies also call into question the way triglyceride levels are measured, after a 12-hour fast. Dr. Michael Miller, who directed the Baltimore study, said the level achieved after a fatty meal might tell more about a person's chances of developing clogged arteries.

The National Cholesterol Education Program lists 200 milligrams as a normal blood level of triglycerides. Levels of 200 milligrams to 400 milligrams are considered borderline, warranting changes in diet to bring them down.

Drug therapy to lower triglycerides, according to the national guidelines, should be reserved for those with levels higher than 400 milligrams as well as those with levels of 200 to 400 who have other coronary risk factors like smoking, diabetes or high cholesterol.

However, the Baltimore study found that those with triglyceride levels at or above 100 milligrams (measured after a 12-hour fast) were 50 percent more likely than those with levels below 100 to suffer heart attacks, need bypass surgery or angioplasty, or die from heart disease.

This study, which followed 350 men and women for an 18-year period, was published in May in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Dr. Miller, director of preventive cardiology at the University of Maryland,

said this was just one of several recent studies "suggesting that we may have been missing the big picture" regarding triglycerides, because clinicians and medical researchers had failed to look long enough when they assessed the contribution of triglycerides to coronary risk.

Furthermore, researchers had assumed that if high triglyceride levels were hazardous, the higher the level the greater the risk would be. But this is not always the case. In fact, some people with very high triglyceride levels — 1,000 milligrams or more — are no worse off than those with levels of 200. Further complicating the picture, when triglyceride levels go up, blood levels of protective HDL-cholesterol go down, suggesting that low HDLs, not high triglycerides, are really responsible for any increased coronary risk found in people with high triglycerides.

We showed that a fasting triglyceride level above 100 milligrams is an important risk factor independent of the level of HDLs," Dr. Miller said.

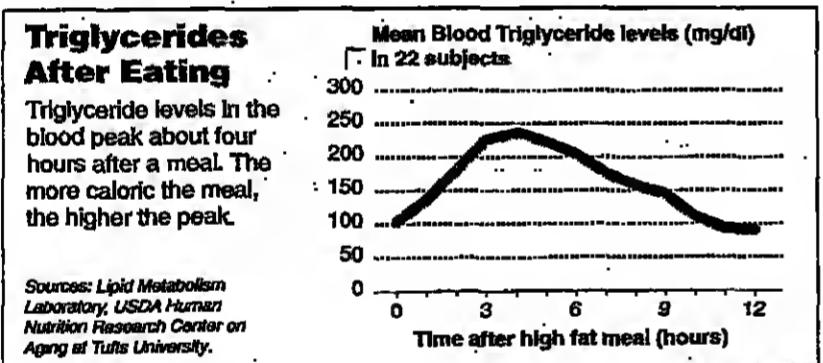
An earlier finding from the decades-long Framingham Heart Study had also shown that in women and in people over 65, rising triglyceride levels increased coronary risk, independent of any cholesterol measurements.

And a Danish study of 3,000 initially healthy middle-aged and elderly men found that the risk of suffering a first heart attack rose substantially when triglyceride levels were above 140, regardless of HDL levels.

In a report in March in the *Journal of Circulation*, the team from Copenhagen University Hospital reported that the Danish men with the highest triglyceride levels were more than twice as likely to suffer a heart attack as those with the lowest levels.

Finally, in an analysis published last year in the *Journal of Cardiovascular Risk* that combined the results of 17 triglyceride studies among a total of 46,413 men and 10,864 women who had been followed for years, Dr. John Holman and Dr. Melissa Austin of the University of Washington in Seattle reported, "Triglyceride is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease for both men and women in the general population, independent of HDL."

Missing from this impressive set of data is a large long-term study showing that reducing triglyceride levels that are above 100 or even 200 milligrams can prevent serious heart problems.



Raising Grandchildren: The Joy — and Rising Stress

By Susan Gilbert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having grandchildren is supposed to be a storybook experience: snapshots of laughter and hugs, the license to indulge the little ones with gifts and extra helpings of dessert before returning them to Mom and Dad.

But for growing numbers of grandparents, joyful days with the grandchildren have been replaced by the responsibility of full-time child care. And doctors and other health care professionals are just now beginning to see that the demands are taking a toll on many grandparents' health.

"I am amazed at the need," said Dr. Susan Silverstein, a social worker in Great Neck, New York. "A huge

percentage of the grandparents are exhausted from chasing after 2-year-olds and juggling after-school activities. They are suffering from problems like depression, anxiety, high blood pressure, alcoholism and strokes that doctors link in part to the stress of being parents all over again, this time under far more difficult circumstances than the first time around.

"For many, dreams of the golden years aren't so golden," said Dr. Ronald Adelman, director of the Irving Wright Center on Aging at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

"I am amazed at the need," said Dr. Susan Silverstein, a social worker in Great Neck, New York. "A huge

percentage of the grandparents describe feelings of depression and problems with eating and sleeping. Most attribute those problems to stress, but whether they are purely due to stress or to a combination of stress and physiological problems is difficult to ascertain."

But it is when grandparents are bringing up their grandchildren full-time that they are most likely to develop stress-related illnesses, Dr. Adelman and others say. About 4 million children in the United States live in households headed by a grandparent, a 41 percent increase since 1992, according to the Census Bureau. Research by the American Association of Retired Persons attributes this rise mainly to high rates

of substance abuse by parents, child abuse, neglect or divorce.

These social problems leave their mark on children in the form of depression, grief, learning disabilities and other special needs, which add to the grandparents' financial and emotional strain.

Last fall, social workers at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York conducted a survey of the health of elementary school children in East Harlem who were struggling academically and their grandparents' special needs, which seek help from Grandparents Reaching Out, a support group for those caring for children that is based in Patchogue, New York, says Mildred Horn, the founder.

The center was established in 1993 by the American Association of Retired Persons in response to hundreds of calls and letters from grandparents desperate for information and emotional support on raising grandchildren.

LANGUAGE

Do You Like Likes or Like? They're Quite Alike

By William Safire
New York Times Service

THERE was the handsome face of the basketball superstar and footgear endorser Michael Jordan on the cover of Time magazine. Walter Isaacson, Time's editor, gambled that the iconic Jordan would astound the sports world in the coming week — and sure enough, the cover subject came through with a stellar performance that won the championship for his Chicago Bulls.

The copy on the cover identified the face merely as "Michael," on the assumption that if you didn't know the megastar's last name, you probably lived in a cave beyond the reach of mass communication. Below that, a reverent comment: "We may never see his likes again."

Seventeen letters came in to Time, and several to me, questioning the use of *likes*. "Shouldn't that have read, 'We may never see his *like* again?'" asked J.A. Sullivan 3d

of Caldwell, New Jersey. "I always thought that using *likes* had a bad connotation, as in 'I'm finished with the *likes* of you.'"

Time's copy editors say they looked it up beforehand in Merriam-Webster's Third Unabridged Dictionary and Eric Partridge's Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English. James Kelly, Time's Saturday editor, preferred the plural and made the call. The magazine resolutely stands by its usage (look, this isn't nerve gas) and is braced for any assault by nit-picking readers or gotcha grammarians.

Partridge was one of the last of the one-man dictionary writers; that generous sultan of slang used to do his research in the great reading room of the British Museum, where he was available to help such aspiring lexicographers as the likes of me. He opined that the *like* of, as used by the English vintner William Cobbett in the late 18th century, was "generally in the plural" today.

Time's other source, Merriam-Webster's

Third Unabridged, accepts the *likes* of but lists first the *like* of, labeling both colloquial. In M-W's Dictionary of English Usage, the *like* of is described as "a variant phrase" well chosen when "the reference is to a single object and no disparagement is intended."

Time could take further solace from Robert Burchfield, editor of the New Fowler's Modern English Usage, who notes, "I was upbraided by a Scotswoman for writing *Who has not seen the likes of the following?*" but found examples of the plural use in the OED. (*Upbraid*, "criticize or scold severely," is rooted in the Old English *bregden*, "to snarsh, move suddenly," which lives in modern slang as "put a move on." Where was I?)

O.K., a case can be made that the plural *the likes* of is acceptable in spoken English. (Lexies don't use the word *correct* anymore.)

This despite the usagist Ted Bernstein's condemnation of it as "a casualism that has no place in serious writing" at bastions of good grammar like The New York Times.

The question then becomes: Does *the likes* of carry a pejorative connotation? It does: even lookey-lookey usagists say that when it has a single object like *you*, "it typically carries overtones of disparagement." Even when it is used with me, it most often implies a gently self-mocking derogation, as used above with *such lexicographers as the likes of me*. Mr. Sullivan of New Jersey had it right.

But disparagement of Michael Jordan cannot be what Time intended.

On the contrary, its comment "We may never see his *likes* again" is probably botomed on the rumination of Shakespeare's Hamlet about his ghostly father: "He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his *like* again." Or "The Odes of Horace": "When shall we look upon his *like* again?" Or the King James Version of the Book of Job, in Jeeboab's whirlwind description of the twisty serpent Leviathan: "Upon earth there is not his *like*, who is made without fear."

Sea Turtles In Turkey Find Protector

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

DALYAN, Turkey — On many nights this summer, a mysterious and wondrous spectacle has been unfolding on the beach of this Mediterranean town.

Beginning soon after dark, dozens of giant loggerhead turtles, some a century old or older, emerge from the waves, lumber up the sand, dig meter-deep holes and deposit 100 or more eggs before returing to the sea.

Not far from the shoreline, a British-born woman who has made Turkey her home sits contentedly in a house made largely of driftwood. Without her, the sea turtles might have lost their breeding ground here, one of the most important in this part of the world.

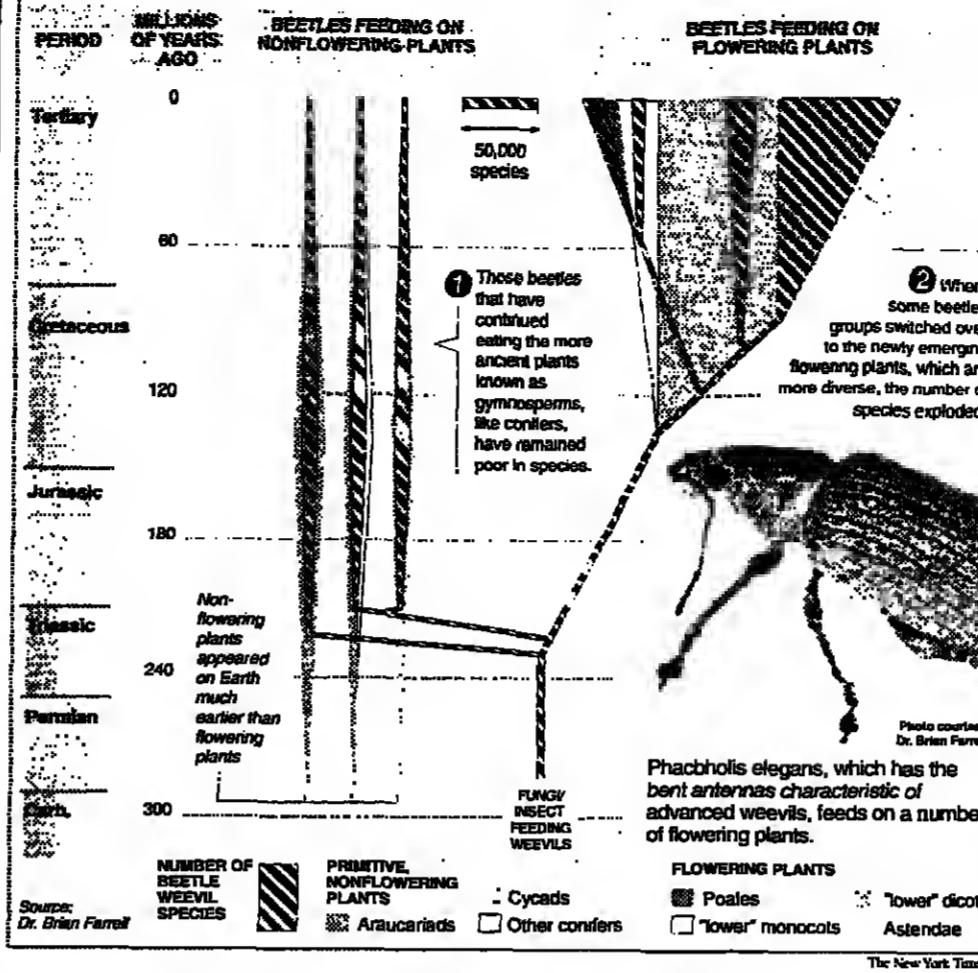
The woman, June Haimoff, spent many summers aboard a boat sailing in the Aegean before settling in a stick on the sandbar here in 1975. Before long she saw her first hatching sea turtle, and slowly she came to realize that the Dalyan beach was a vital part of the turtles' world.

When we started construction, hardly anyone in Turkey knew about sea turtles coming to this beach," Mr. Kavala said in an interview. "After we found out what the situation was, we tried to modify the project and turn it into a kind of environmental hotel. But after a while it became clear that the only solution was to abandon the project altogether."

As the developers were changing their position, the Turkish government began to focus on the issue. In 1987 the prime minister at the time, Turgut Ozal, came here and proclaimed the beach a "especially protected area." As he was departing, several people in the crowd pointed to Ms. Haimoff and shouted that she was the "turtle woman." She stopped, shook her hand and told her: "Thank you. We need people like you."

330,000 Beetles and Counting

Tracing the evolution of one major type of beetle, the weevils, shows how the number of weevil species exploded when some of them stopped eating primitive plants like cycads and conifers.

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Swarming the world in a dazzling array of shapes, colors and sizes from garramanian Goliath beetles to jewel-like tortoise beetles to dearly familiar ladybugs, beetles, with more species than any other plant or animal group on Earth, are the undeniable rulers of the planet.

In fact, so overwhelming is the diversity of these creatures that it is the subject of what has been called evolutionary biology's best known — and perhaps only — one-liner. According to lorn, in the middle of this century, the British biologist J.B. Haldane, when asked by a group of theologians what one could glean about the Creator from a study of His creation, is said to have replied, "An inordinate fondness for beetles."

Yet despite a long-standing fascination with these armored beasts, biologists have been able to do little more than speculate about how the 330,000 known species of beetles have come to dominate the living world.

Now a study in the latest issue of *Science*, says that the secret to the diversity of beetles lies in what they eat.

Dr. Brian D. Farrell, a curator at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, has shown that those groups of beetles that long ago evolved to eat flowering plants sprang off thousands of species, many more than those beetles that continued to eat more primitive and less diverse plants. By feasting on flowering plants, which evolved to become the world's most diverse group of plants and includes nearly all the familiar species, among them apple trees, orchids and grasses, the beetles were apparently

able themselves to produce many species.

"It's the classic scenario," said Dr. Farrell, referring to the well-accepted notion that the evolution of new species adapting to unexplored habitats or new ways of life accounts for much of the diversity of life.

"Here was this bug, underexploited resource, the flowering plants. Insects that were able to evolve to make the shift to eat them, enjoyed the fruits, so to speak."

Perhaps most important, the new study provides an answer to one of the most fundamental, and difficult to address, questions in biology: Why are there so many species on earth?

The reason appears to be simple: Diversity begets diversity. In fact, it may be no coincidence that the flowering plants are themselves so diverse, because the beetles and other insects attacking them might have provided pressure for the evolution of new, better-defended plant species.

More plants spawn more beetles. More beetles may spawn more plants, as well as more parasites on beetles or more predators, which in turn dominate creatures that eat those predators and on and on.

"It's something we all believe in and we all think is so," said Dr. John N. Thompson, evolutionary biologist at Washington State University, and a fellow at the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis in Santa Barbara, California. "This is one of the best pieces of data we have to show that what we all believe really is so."

Dr. Douglas Futuyma, evolutionary biologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, said of the new study, "This is going to make quite an impact. The magnitude of the work is astonishing."

- **Subscribe and SAVE up to 53% off the cover price.**
- **Also available: PAY MONTHLY by easy, low cost, direct debit.**

HAND DELIVERY IN CENTRAL & GREATER LONDON & PARTS OF THE SOUTH EAST.
Postal subscriptions are available throughout the UK on the day after publication.

Herald Tribune

For more information about easy ordering and availability of hand delivery **CALL our Subscriber Customer Service Department**

TOLL FREE: 0800 04 448 7827 (0800 4 IHT SUBS)

or **Fax: +44-0171 240 34 17**

E-mail: subs@iht.com

Internet: http://www.iht.com

PAYMENT BY MONTHLY DIRECT DEBIT

YES, I'd like to subscribe and have my bank account debited monthly by £17. Please start my subscription and send me a bank form to arrange my payment.

PAYMENT BY CHECK OR CREDIT CARD

YES, I'd like to subscribe and pay for the following term:

□ 12 months (+ 2 months free): £210. (Saving off cover price: 36%)

□ Special 2-month trial subscription: £22. (Saving off cover price: 53%)

□ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)

□ Charge my: □ Access □ Eurocard □ MasterCard □ Visa

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No.: **Exp.:**

Signature:

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Sector Funds Present Unique Risks, and Opportunities for Sky-High Returns

By Kathleen Day

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The reshaping of the telecommunications industry continues at a fast clip, as recent headlines attest. Last week, Bell Atlantic Corp. and GTE Corp. announced plans to merge, AT&T Corp. and British Telecommunications PLC unveiled a proposed joint venture, and Brazil raised several billion dollars more than expected in privatizing its telephone system.

Add in the effort in the rest of South America and in Europe to privatize and deregulate the business of voice and data transmission, and it is easy to fathom the confusion investors feel about where the business is headed and which companies will be winners. That confusion translates into volatile stock prices for the telecom sector, but also

INVESTING

into great opportunities, says Oscar Castro, the Montgomery Global Communications Fund manager.

Montgomery Global Communications, which invests in a widely defined spectrum of communications stocks, had a return of 46.95 percent for the six months ended June 30, compared with

the 17.7 percent return of the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, a commonly used benchmark, for the same period.

The fund, which was founded in June 1993, has \$330 million in assets and holds stock in 60 companies. Mr. Castro defines communications to include not only voice and data companies but also entertainment companies.

But Montgomery's great showing this year comes on the heels of four years of underperforming the S&P 500.

said Benjamin Poor, mutual fund analyst for the retirement plan consulting firm of Kaxton Bloch Carr in Boston.

"Until recently, this fund was a real laggard," Mr. Poor said. The ups and downs of Montgomery Global Communications, he said, illustrate the risks as well as the potentially higher rewards inherent in sector funds, which shun the diversification most funds seek in favor of a focus on a particular industry.

Investors in Montgomery Global Communications should understand that the fund's surge this year has come largely from the run-up in price of one company, Global Telesystems Group Inc. The company, based in McLean, Virginia, is building new telephone systems in Russia and Eastern Europe. Montgomery Global Communications has more than 12 percent of its assets in the stock, which it bought at \$5 a share. Since the beginning of the year the stock

price climbed to more than \$60 a share, although Russia's financial troubles have since pushed it down to \$53.50.

Mr. Castro said he cannot expect his fund to continue turning in returns in the 40 percent range. But he said the future of the telecom business is bright enough that he is confident his fund will beat its performance from 1994 through 1997. The key will be the ability of his research team to identify good buys in the midst of industry confusion, he said.

He said the fund's focus on foreign markets, while riskier than a domestic strategy, would pay off because deregulation is progressing faster in Europe and South America than in the United States, where regulatory scrutiny and red tape make the telecom industry's future much less easy to predict.

In addition to Global Telesystems Group, the stocks he likes include Colt Telecom Group PLC in Britain, Mannesmann AG in Germany, Telefonica de Espana SA and Hellenic Telecom OTE in Greece. In the United States, he likes WorldCom Inc.

Concentrating abroad, he said, also will help the fund attract more customers in Europe, where governments are trying to wean their citizens of government-run pension plans in favor of private plans similar to 401(K) plans in the United States.

Investors should "approach with caution" funds such as Mr. Castro's that focus on such fast-changing industries,

said Peter Di Teresa, associate editor of Morningstar FundInvestor, a monthly newsletter for individual investors. That is because such funds typically buy stock in companies they believe will grow quickly rather than in companies they believe the market has simply undervalued.

"You have to realize there are unique risks in a sector fund," Mr. Poor said, "because an industry can fall into and out of favor quickly, it could be hampered by a sudden oversupply, political changes such as legislation could hamstring it, and it could be the victim of a strike, as the auto industry has been."

Morningstar, which tracks the performance of mutual funds, gives Montgomery Global Communications a 2-star rating out of a possible 5, but notes that its risk and return levels are about average.

So who should invest in a sector fund such as Mr. Castro's? He believes the long-term outlook for telecommunications is so good that a 5 percent to 10 percent investment in sector funds is a good bet for nearly anyone.

Analysts are more cautious. That said, however, sector funds can "plug



Oscar Castro sees a bright future in telecoms.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending July 31. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Australian Dollar

203 Queensland Tsy 6% 06/4/95 104,4953 4,2200

Austrian Schilling

144 Austria 5 01/1/98 101,5000 4,9300

171 Austria 6% 07/1/97 112,8000 5,5400

British Pound

121 Annington zero 01/10/23 19,0000 7,0200

149 Annington zero 12/07/92 21,5000 4,5100

157 Annington zero 06/07/93 19,9920 8,7100

226 Annington FRN 8,213 01/22/93 95,1256 8,3300

224 Nort Income 10% 04/01/92 42,0000 7,2400

234 Credit Local 6% 05/01/02 98,0017 6,5000

Canadian Dollar

155 Canada 5 03/15/00 99,5525 5,0200

Danish Krone

19 Denmark 7 11/15/07 114,5423 6,1100

24 Denmark 9 11/15/03 109,7500 8,2000

31 Denmark 9 03/15/04 98,9920 6,4900

33 Denmark 6% 05/15/02 114,1500 7,6700

36 Denmark 6% 07/15/02 114,1500 7,6700

45 Denmark 12/15/02 112,1135 5,8800

41 Denmark 7 12/15/04 112,1000 4,2400

80 Nykredit 7 10/01/92 101,7500 4,8800

87 Denmark 7 11/10/24 121,4517 5,7600

94 Denmark 6% 11/15/02 105,2224 5,6900

104 Unikredit 6% 01/01/93 98,2917 4,1000

112 Realkredit 6% 01/01/93 98,3000 4,1000

113 Dnordnet 8 11/15/00 110,4500 7,4000

129 Dnordnet 8 01/15/01 110,4500 7,4000

169 Unifredit 7 01/01/93 101,7000 4,8800

181 Realkredit 7 01/01/93 101,0000 4,8800

191 Denmark 4 02/15/01 99,9500 4,0400

194 Denmark Tbill 9 zero 11/27/98 4,0400

230 Denmark Tbill 7 07/22/02 101,9300 4,0400

250 Byggfors 7 08/01/93 101,7500 4,8800

Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 5% 01/04/98 104,0579 5,6500

2 Germany 6% 07/04/97 122,5778 5,4800

4 Germany 5% 01/04/98 105,1235 5,3500

5 Germany 6% 07/04/98 105,2224 4,7100

7 Germany 6% 07/04/98 108,9743 5,3100

8 Germany 4% 05/17/00 100,8853 4,4400

10 Germany 4% 03/17/00 100,5000 3,9900

12 Germany 8 01/21/92 111,9837 7,1400

13 Germany 6% 07/04/97 108,4722 5,6700

17 Germany 6% 07/04/97 108,2500 5,6700

18 Germany 6% 04/14/00 100,0089 3,9800

20 Germany 8 07/22/02 113,4541 7,5000

24 Germany 5 11/12/02 101,9445 4,9000

27 Germany 5% 01/05/00 101,9445 4,9000

29 Germany 5% 01/05/00 112,2277 5,3100

30 Germany 5% 01/05/00 115,5748 6,3800

32 Germany 5% 04/26/00 113,1616 5,6700

34 Germany 5% 01/15/01 102,4000 5,6700

35 Germany 4% 11/20/01 102,3900 4,6700

36 Germany 4% 10/20/01 102,3907 4,6700

37 Germany 4% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

38 Germany 4% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

39 Germany 4% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

41 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

42 Treuhand 7% 05/09/00 115,6900 4,8800

44 Germany 8% 07/20/00 108,6722 8,0400

47 Germany 8% 04/20/01 108,2843 5,3700

51 Germany 4% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

53 Germany 4% 02/22/02 102,4200 4,6700

55 Germany FRN 3,307 09/30/04 99,4661 3,2200

56 Germany FRN 5,745 09/30/04 99,4661 3,2200

58 Germany FRN 3,091 01/15/99 98,4372 4,4600

59 Germany 3,104 01/15/99 99,8200 3,5100

60 Germany 6% 03/15/00 103,9600 5,2500

62 Germany 6% 07/20/00 111,1996 5,2500

64 Germany 6% 07/20/00 111,1996 5,2500

65 Germany 6% 07/20/00 111,1996 5,2500

67 Germany 5% 09/01/01 107,4244 5,2500

68 Germany 5% 11/21/01 102,3700 5,1000

69 Treuhand 5% 02/22/02 102,3700 5,1000

70 Germany 5% 02/22/02 111,2110 6,2500

71 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,3255 5,1100

72 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,3255 5,1100

73 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,3255 5,1100

74 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,3255 5,1100

75 Germany 5% 02/22/02 102,3255 5,1100

76 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

77 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

78 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

79 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

80 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

81 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

82 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

83 France OAT 5% 04/24/00 102,3270 5,1200

As Election Nears, Brazil Scales Down Plans to Restructure Economy

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Last fall, as the wave of financial crises surging through Asia threatened to engulf emerging markets around the world, President Fernando Henrique Cardoso appeared to be taking swift, decisive action to distance Brazil from the trouble.

He doubled interest rates to 43 percent, a move intended to protect the real, Brazil's currency. He announced a package of 51 measures to raise \$18 billion in government revenue and to cut costs, in part by dismissing more than 30,000 civil servants, freezing public-employee wages and clearing the rosters of dead pensioners whose survivors, conveniently, failed to notify the government.

It was months before Mr. Cardoso would begin his campaign for re-election, and Wall Street hailed Brazil's decisiveness. But as the October presidential election gets closer, the tough talk of last year has disappeared, and the promises of civil service and social security changes that backed the fiscal-

stabilization program four years ago remain half-done. Although Brazil is still vulnerable to the strains and threats from emerging markets half a world away, the federal government in Brasilia has ceased moves to cut spending.

Of the 51 austerity measures, only those that involved raising revenue were enacted, while layoffs and other cost-cutting measures were either watered down or abandoned. Even the crackdown on fraudulent pensioners has collapsed.

Eager to make up for a series of political gaffes in recent months, the president renounced some of the measures as "unnecessary evils" and instead raised civil service wages. He spent more than \$5 billion to spur the construction of low-cost housing, and opened the tap for billions of agricultural credits.

Faced with polls that showed growing popularity for his left-of-center rival for the presidency, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, Mr. Cardoso also relaxed the pressure on government agencies to reduce spending for the rest of the year, saying they could spend money on the basis of projected, rather than actual revenue. The expected

cost? More than \$4 billion.

With official unemployment running at 8.2 percent, the president pledged that creating jobs would be a priority during a second administration.

"They've come down off their high horse and seen what the polls were saying," said David Fleischer, a political science professor at the University of Brasilia, who writes the newsletter Brazil Focus.

Mr. Cardoso is again more comfortably ahead in voter surveys, and most analysts expect him to win the required majority in the first round of balloting.

Mr. Fleischer and others credit the Brazilian president with acting quickly to contain the effects of the Asian crisis. The auction on Wednesday of Telebras, which brought the government \$19 billion for its controlling stake in the national telecommunications system, showed that investors remain bullish on the country's long-term prospects. Brazil receives the most direct foreign investment of any emerging market.

But analysts add that Brazil's economic health has suffered with the pres-

ident's failure to follow through. In part because of the sharp increase in interest rates, the budget deficit climbed to 6.7 percent of the gross domestic product, with the deficit for April nearly 80 percent higher than that for April 1997.

"A lot of the measures were for the English to see," said Alexandre Barros, an economic consultant, using an expression dating back to the 1800s, when Brazil, deeply in debt to England, distracted its creditors by pledging to turn over customs revenue, which had been falsely inflated.

Despite the pledges to outsiders, Mr. Barros said, the government has increased rather than cut spending since November. "The government did a lot, but the last that it did was not enough, especially with the deficit," he said.

In a recent interview in Brasilia, Finance Minister Pedro Malan acknowledged that the austerity measures Mr. Cardoso promoted last fall were "absolutely essential" to shore up Brazil's standing at the time. Though they were not all carried out, he said, "we showed that we were firmly com-

mitted to continuing to move forward with the real."

With the country's foreign-exchange reserves at nearly \$71 billion, after falling to \$52 billion when the government was forced to defend the currency last fall, Mr. Malan argued that Brazil was now "in a better position," and be called a devaluation "out of the question." The real, which trades within an exchange-rate band, is selling at 1.163 to the dollar, compared with 1.10 to the dollar last November.

The economic and financial restructuring effort known here as the Real Plan began four years ago. It proceeded from policies the president instituted as finance minister in the preceding administration, reducing inflation to less than 5 percent this year from quadruple digits at its worst stage. The plan has helped lift millions of Brazilians out of poverty, in part by broadening access to credit. Before the effects of the Asian crisis spread, the sales of cars, appliances and other consumer goods had mushroomed in this country.

But the plan required sharp changes

to modernize the economy: privatizing state industries, removing obstacles to foreign investment, cutting government payrolls and social security expenses, and dismantling obstacles to the dismissal of workers. Privatizations and other revenue-producing measures have taken off, but more difficult efforts to reduce social security benefits or civil service rolls have either stalled or been approved but not yet enacted. Special-interest groups like judges and politicians have maneuvered to maintain relatively lavish pensions, for example, making it politically harder to demand sacrifices from ordinary workers. The last ballot on social security reform failed by two votes.

David Rothkopf, president of Newmarket Co., an investment firm in Washington, reflected on Brazil's defeat in the world soccer finals by France and remarked: "There is a growing sense that the World Cup loss might not be the biggest disappointment Brazil faces this year. They are not looking like they'll be able to deal with some of the scenarios that might come along."

BRUNEI: Economic Takeoff?

Continued from Page 11

Brunei requires a visa for visitors from many countries and a visa can take weeks to get, said Hugo van Reijen, an airline-industry critic and the author of "Why Not Fly Cheaper?"

The size of Brunei's capital is also an issue: 60,000 people and only a handful of large hotels is not a place accustomed to handling throngs of tourists.

As an airline, Royal Brunei was designed to mirror the country it serves, one of the wealthiest countries in Asia judged by per-capita income.

While other airlines in Asia have dispensed with first-class cabin on short-haul flights, Royal Brunei maintains an especially sumptuous one, replete with gold-plated seat belt buckles.

"Lie back in the plush comfort of fine leather with the sparkle of gold on your seat fittings," says a brochure for the airline.

Even though many of its passengers are foreign and non-Muslim, the airline, unlike other carriers in the region based in Muslim countries, does not serve alcohol on board.

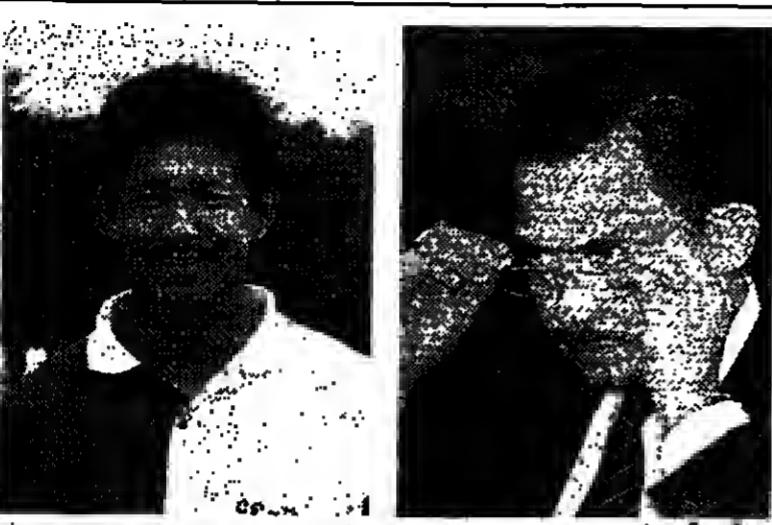
Movie screens are installed throughout the cabin that show the direction of Mecca regularly throughout the flight.

"We are a Muslim airline," Mr. Brahim said. "Our research would indicate that, given a high standard of service, alcohol is not an issue."

Mr. Lewis of Flight International says the issue of Brunei becoming a regional hub is not so much about the airline as about Brunei itself.

"For years they've been anti-tourist and made it very difficult for people to go there," he said.

"They are now starting to relax those restrictions. But you have to ask yourself: Why anyone would want to fly there?"



Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei, right, has not been seeing eye-to-eye with his brother, Prince Jefri Bolkiah, in recent weeks.

Sultan Fires His Brother, Again

Reuters

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei — Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei has stripped his brother, Prince Jefri Bolkiah, of control over the collapsed Amedeo Development Corp., the prime minister's office said Sunday.

The prime minister's office said the sultan had appointed two international accountants as executive managers of Amedeo and nine of its subsidiaries or associated companies.

The appointment of the managers was the latest move by the sultan against his younger brother. Last week, the sultan stripped Prince Jefri of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting company, collapsed last month amid rumors of control over the Brunei Investment Agency, the country's overseas investment arm, and a telecommunications empire.

The two partners in the London office of the accounting firm Arthur Andersen will investigate the deal-

ings of the collapsed business empire, which Prince Jefri had controlled through his son Prince Hakim.

The appointment of the executive managers is a temporary measure to allow for investigation and submission of report to the minister of finance on the affairs, business and property of the companies as provided for in the Companies Act," the prime minister's office said.

The sultan, considered one of the world's richest men, is both prime minister and finance minister.

"Amedeo, a large construction and building consulting

JPW: 10/20/02

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 31

SPORTS

In Trade-Loaded Day, Houston Acquires Fireballer Randy Johnson

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the most stunning development of a day loaded with 13 trades involving 48 players, the Houston Astros acquired Randy Johnson from the Seattle Mariners 10 minutes before the nonwaiver trading deadline.

The New York Yankees and the Cleveland Indians had been considered the leading contenders for the 34-year-old left-handed pitcher, but the Astros snatched him Friday night with a package of three minor-league players that was surprising as their success in getting him. One player remains to be named.

The other players are Freddy Garcia, a 21-year-old pitcher, and Carlos Guillen, a 22-year-old infielder, both products of the Astros' state-of-the-art Venezuelan development program.

Although Gerry Hunsicker, the Houston general manager, had pursued Johnson for the past month, it took a series of half a dozen telephone conversations Friday to get what he wanted, a No. 1 starter for the team's rotation. It was not an easy day.

Woody Woodward, the Mariners' general manager, spent much of the time in his conversations with Hunsicker trying to get two of the Astros' best young players, the outfielder Richard Hidalgo and the pitcher Scott Elarton.

Hunsicker resisted and made a counter-offer. "At 11 o'clock New York time, I didn't think we had a chance," Hunsicker said by telephone from Houston. "Then at 10 after 11, I decided to make one more call. That stimulated discussion, and they called back 10 minutes later and said they were seriously interested in our offer."

But as the clock seemed to move rapidly toward midnight, Woodward did not call back.

"When I hadn't heard from him at a quarter to 12, I was certain we weren't going to get it done," Hunsicker said. "I figured one of the other teams jumped in and increased their offer."

But at 10 minutes to midnight, Woodward called and accepted the Astros' package.

It was such a close call that when Hunsicker, following procedure, called Nancy Crofts, the National League's executive director of player records, to report the trade, she told him that her clock was precisely at midnight. A minute later, she said, and she would have to get permission to allow the trade.

It was a trade that prompted praise from other baseball people but also wonderment that the Mariners had accepted all minor leaguers. They had expressed a desire for a major-league starting pitcher — Ramiro Mendoza from the Yankees, Dave Burba from the Cleveland Indians, for example — but now they had settled for a trade.

The other players are Freddy Garcia, a 21-year-old pitcher, and Carlos Guillen, a 22-year-old infielder, both products of the Astros' state-of-the-art Venezuelan development program.

Although Gerry Hunsicker, the Houston general manager, had pursued Johnson for the past month, it took a series of half a dozen telephone conversations Friday to get what he wanted, a No. 1 starter for the team's rotation. It was not an easy day.

Woody Woodward, the Mariners' general manager, spent much of the time in his conversations with Hunsicker trying to get two of the Astros' best young players, the outfielder Richard Hidalgo and the pitcher Scott Elarton.

"I was surprised to see that Houston got him," said Tommy Lasorda, the Los Angeles Dodgers' interim general manager, who made a seven-player trade Friday with the Montreal Expos. "All the talk was it would be the Yankees or Cleveland. That was a shock when I heard Houston got him. The thing I don't understand is what they got after what they were asking."

Hunsicker somewhat took exception to the suggestion that the Mariners settled for players of little ability. He said that Garcia is considered one of the best half dozen or so minor-league pitchers and that Guillen could have been the Astros' starting shortstop or third baseman in a year or two.

MEANWHILE, Johnson is their No. 1 pitcher, and it is now the other National League contenders who will face what American League teams had been accustomed to and dreaded.

The Chicago Cubs have the most immediate concern because they are trying to catch the Astros in the NL Central.

Johnson, who had a 9-10 record after having compiled a 75-20 record the previous five years, has sulked his way through the season in Seattle, because the Mariners had not honored his request to trade him after they decided last winter they were not going to keep him after this season. Johnson has not commented on the trade, but

now that he has gained his wish, he is expected to revert to the consistently dominating pitcher he has been for the Mariners.

Houston wasn't the only team to engineer trades Friday, the last day players could be traded without clearing waivers.

The Texas Rangers, scratching and clawing their way through the American League West race, were the busiest club, creating half a new infield and swapping starting pitchers. But the Montreal Expos and the Los Angeles Dodgers executed the biggest and most intriguing transaction, the seven-player deal that makes teammates of the Guerrero brothers, Wilton and Vladimir.

The Dodgers, intent on winning the NL wild card race, acquired Carlos Perez, the Expos' best pitcher, and the shortstop Mark Grudzielanek. The Expos gained Wilton Guerrero, a second baseman-outfielder, who at 23 is 16 months older than Vladimir, the Expos' hard-hitting right fielder, and three minor-league prospects.

The Dodgers also got a minor-leaguer.

The Rangers acquired the pitcher Todd Stottlemyre and the shortstop Royce Clayton from St. Louis for the pitcher Darren Oliver and the third baseman Fernando Tatís. The Rangers obtained the third baseman Todd Zeile from Florida for two minor-league players. They then released Kevin Elster, a shortstop.

The Toronto Blue Jays sent the pitcher Juan Guzman to Baltimore for two young players.

What was basically a swap of center fielders, the San Francisco Giants got Ellis Burks from Colorado for Darryl Hamilton. Burks, with 16 home runs to one for Hamilton, hits with more power, which is what the Giants were seeking.

Doug Melvin, the Texas general manager, operating out of a hotel room in Toronto, where the Rangers had played the night before, said he had jugged the hotel phone and his cell phone, talking to two general managers at the same time. Dave Dombrowski, the Marlins' general manager, was on the cell phone and Walt Jocketty of St. Louis was on the hotel phone.

"I had to make sure I could do both deals," Melvin said. "I couldn't give up Tatís without getting Zeile."

Tatís, who at 23 is nine years younger than Zeile, is a better defensive player but does not hit as well as Zeile. Tatís is batting .270 with three home runs and 32 runs batted in while Zeile is hitting .276 with 13 home runs and 66 RBIs.

Zeile compiled those figures for two teams, the Dodgers and the Marlins. He was traded to the Marlins with Mike Piazza on May 15 for five players. Piazza left for the Mets a week later.

The Marlins received a pair of Class A players, the third baseman Jose Santo and the pitcher Daniel De Young for Zeile. The Marlins' payroll, \$53 million at the end of last season, \$33 million at the start of this one, is now \$14 million.

Braves Shut Out McGwire and Cards

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Kevin Millwood and the Atlanta Braves again shut down Mark McGwire, and Ryan Klesko drove in two runs Sunday in a 4-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

McGwire went 0-for-4 and struck out three times. The major league home-run leader was hitless in 11 at-bats in the three-game series, striking out seven times and never getting a ball out of the infield.

Since hitting his 45th home run against Milwaukee on Tuesday, McGwire has had 18 at-bats without hitting.

Rudy Seanez struck out two in a scoreless eighth, and Kerry Ligenberg pitched a perfect ninth for his 16th save.

The Braves overcame a 2-1 deficit with three unearned runs in the fifth inning. Walt Weiss singled and one out later. Chipper Jones was safe when shortstop Luis Ordaz — called up from Triple-A Memphis earlier in the day — misplayed a grounder.

Klesko and Javy Lopez followed with

NL ROUNDUP

run-scoring singles and Greg Colbrunn doubled in the last run to chase Bobby Witt (1-3).

The Braves took a 1-0 lead in the first when Keith Lockhart walked and scored on Klesko's double.

St. Louis took a 2-1 lead in the fourth. Ray Lankford walked, stole second and scored on Willie McGee's single. Witt doubled home McGee.

The Cardinals cut the lead to 4-3 in

the sixth when McGee doubled and scored on a single by Ordaz.

Witt gave up four runs and seven hits in 4 2/3 innings with one walk and five strikeouts.

Padres 4, Expos 1 Andy Ashby, the San Diego pitcher, tied for the major-league lead with his 15th victory and Tony Gwynn hit a two-run homer as the Padres won in Montreal.

Ashby (15-6) won for his 10th in his last 12 decisions, holding the Expos to one run on six hits in eight innings. He struck out five and walked one while tying Boston's Pedro Martinez and the Yankees' David Cone for the most wins in the majors.

It was Ashby's first win in six career decisions against Montreal.

Ken Caminiti and Greg Myers hit solo homers in the sixth for San Diego.

Caminiti hit his 20th homer on Javier Vazquez' first pitch of the inning to tie the game 1-1. After Wally Joyner's fielded out to the warning track in center, Myers hit his third homer of the season down the right-field line.

Trevor Hoffman pitched a perfect ninth for his 36th save.

Gwynn put the Padres ahead 4-1 with his 11th homer of the season with two out in the seventh.

Montreal's Vladimir Guerrero went 3-for-4 with a triple and an RBI single. He is hitting .412 with 11 homers in 25 games since the All-Star break.

Guerrero singled off Ashby with two out in the first to drive home his brother Wilton from second.

Wilton, who was acquired from Los Angeles on Friday in the seven-player trade that sent Carlos Perez and Mark Grudzielanek to the Dodgers, beat out shortstop Chris Gomez for a one-out infield single in his first at-bat with the Expos.

Guerrero advanced to second on Derick May's hit-and-run grounder to second baseman Quilvio Vargas and came home on Vladimir's sharply hit grounder past Ashby into center.

Guerrero advanced to second on Derick May's hit-and-run grounder to second baseman Quilvio Vargas and came home on Vladimir's sharply hit grounder past Ashby into center.

Bonds and Bottalico Ejected

The San Francisco star Barry Bonds charged the mound in the seventh inning after being hit by the Philadelphia reliever Ricky Bottalico's first pitch Sunday, and both players were ejected after a bench-clearing brawl. The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

Bonds already was 4-for-4 with a home run, triple, two singles and three runs batted in. He also had stolen a base in the fifth inning when the Giants were up 9-2.

The Giants were ahead, 12-3, when Bonds was ejected.



READY TO GO — The Green Bay defensive line and the Kansas City offensive line preparing for a snap during an exhibition game Sunday in Tokyo. Ryan Longwell kicked a field goal 10 minutes into sudden-death overtime to give the Packers a 27-24 victory. On Saturday, Tampa Bay beat the Pittsburgh Steelers, 30-6, in the Hall of Fame game in Canton, Ohio. The Buccaneers amassed 342 yards on offense.

Pro Football Camp Is a Heartless Place

By Bill Pennington
New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — A year ago at the New York Giants' training camp, Omar Douglas, a 25-year-old wide receiver with plans to be a lawyer someday, was sprinting down the practice field in a drill designed to simulate the downfield charge of a kickoff.

There was an orange traffic cone, marking the spot where players were supposed to change direction. At full speed, Douglas planted his foot near the cone and heard a popping noise, as if someone were cracking his knuckles.

An instant later, he felt the pain in his left knee. Douglas fell headfirst with so much force that grass would wedge between the bars of his face mask. Douglas knew his season was over.

A doctor would later confirm Douglas' hunch. The diagnosis: torn anterior cruciate ligament.

Grimacing, with eyes shut, Douglas did not see Coach Jim Fassel reach for the cone and move it 10 yards to the left — away from the fallen Douglas.

"O.K., let's go," Fassel shouted to the lineup of players who had just watched the abrupt expiration of Douglas's season. "Next guy."

Fassel blew his whistle and training camp continued.

As trainers leaned over Douglas, his

teammates — in essence they were now his former teammates — sprinted past, as if he were another traffic cone.

"That's football," said Douglas, who is healed and back in camp. "We all know it. It's tough out there."

A pro football training camp is a heartless place where injuries are frequent, careers are squashed in an instant, and pity is nonexistent.

To those who have made football a profession, these unwritten codes of behavior are neither insensitive nor barbaric. They are deemed necessary, so that rough and rugged men can continue to play a rough and rugged game.

As Fassel, who is a gracious, courteous man with a friendly disposition, is fond of saying: "I'm not coaching choirboys. It is a loud and fierce world that they play in."

In training camp, where there are 80 players competing for roughly 53 spots on the active roster, the hitting is loud, the competition fierce, and mercy is a world away.

Some players have little chance of making the team; they are in camp to serve as an able body. Since no team wants to endanger star running backs by letting them go head-to-head with the first-team defense day after day in training camp, every team has a fifth- or sixth-string running back for the defense to pound on.

Running back Lamont Randle was the last player signed by the Giants before camp opened. Randle, from Division II Tarleton State University in Texas, knows his best hope with the Giants is to survive camp and maybe stick around as a practice-squad player.

For now, he is mostly a moving target for the defense.

"I don't mind; I'm helping the team," said Randle. "It will make me better in the long run. I've got time to show them what I can do."

Does he mind that the defense eases up on starting running back Tiki Barber, but lowers its shoulder on him?

"I come from the country in Texas," Randle said. "I grew up rough. I can take any lick."

During a practice last week, Joe Skiba, the team's assistant equipment manager, who ceaselessly retrieves footballs between plays, accidentally collided with Giants defensive back Brandon Sanders during a scrimmage. Skiba was flattened by Sanders, who was moving at top speed.

Skiba got to one knee slowly, blood spilling out from his chin and a cut lip.

Skiba walked over to see whether Skiba was all right. Assured that Skiba would, at most, need stitches, Fassel walked away. Then he turned and said: "Joe, you're in our way. You've got to move."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 "Pow!"

2 "No way!"

3 Bus stations

4 Sneaky scheme

5 Money for old

age or short

6 Jacob's twin

7 Gardening

8 Put in rollers

9 Hesitancy problem

10 Woody's ex-wife

11 "No way!"

12 "No man is an island" poet

13 John

14 Drubbing

15 Clockmaker

16 Thomas

17 Speechify

18 Teachers' favorites

19 Gene material, in brief

20 Solutions

21 The March King

22 "No way!"

23 St. Louis

24 "No way!"

25 "No way!"

26 "No way!"

27 "No way!"

28 "No way!"

29 "No way!"

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1998

PAGE 18

WORLD ROUNDUP

Hakkinen Extends Championship Lead

Finn Dominates German Grand Prix As Schumacher's Challenge Falters

The Associated Press

TENNIS Albert Costa battled for three hours before beating Andrea Gaudenzi 6-2, 1-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, in the final of the Generali Open in Kitzbuhel, Austria.

There was little drama in the two-hour, 50-minute match between two clay-court specialists as each set turned into a rout after an early service break.

"Maybe my mind was a little tired," Costa said. "You play every week, fight in every match and now and then you lose your concentration."

(AP)

Burton Snatches Lead

GOLF Brandie Burton fired a 6-under-par 66 on Saturday to seize a three-stroke lead after the third round of the \$1.2 million du Maurier Classic in Windsor, Ontario. She was 18 under with a 198 total. The event is the final women's major championship of the season.

Tied for second, three shots off the lead, were Meg Mallon and two-time U.S. Women's Open champion Annika Sorenstam of Sweden, who each carded five-under 67s.

Se Ri Pak, the 20-year-old Korean who has won two major championships this year, was 12 shots back at 210.

(AP)

All Blacks Slump Again

RUGBY UNION Australia beat New Zealand, 27-23, on Saturday to take a 2-0 lead in the three-match Bledisloe Cup and to draw level with South Africa in the Tri-Nations standings. It was Australia's first victory in New Zealand since 1990. It was also the All Blacks' third straight defeat, their worst streak since 1949.

Tom Bowman, Matthew Burke, Jason Little and Stephen Larkham scored tries for Australia, which led 27-9 before Christian Cullen and Jonah Lomu scored late tries for the home team.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Gillespie on the Move

SOCCER Keith Gillespie, a 23-year-old winger, is to make the short move across the northeast of England from Newcastle United to Middlesbrough. Middlesbrough agreed Sunday to pay its Premier League rival £3.5 million for the Northern Ireland international.

Richard Murray, the chairman of Charlton Athletic, said his club, which will play in the Premier League this season, will not sign any more overseas players. Murray told The Observer newspaper, "We may be wrong, but we think that on a cold Tuesday night in Middlesbrough we'd rather have some Brits around."

Charlton has three foreign players: Australian goalkeepers Sasa Ilic and Andy Peterson and Nigerian striker Emeka Ifejigwa. But Murray said he did not regard them as foreigners, because they all spoke perfect English.

(AP)

Hakkinen started from the pole position and never lost the first place except during his only pit stop in the 45-lap race.

He covered the 307.022-kilometer (190.774-mile) race distance in one hour, 20 minutes, 47.984 seconds.

Hakkinen's McLaren teammate David Coulthard of Britain came in second, 0.427 seconds behind, to repeat the finish from the Austrian Grand Prix one week ago.

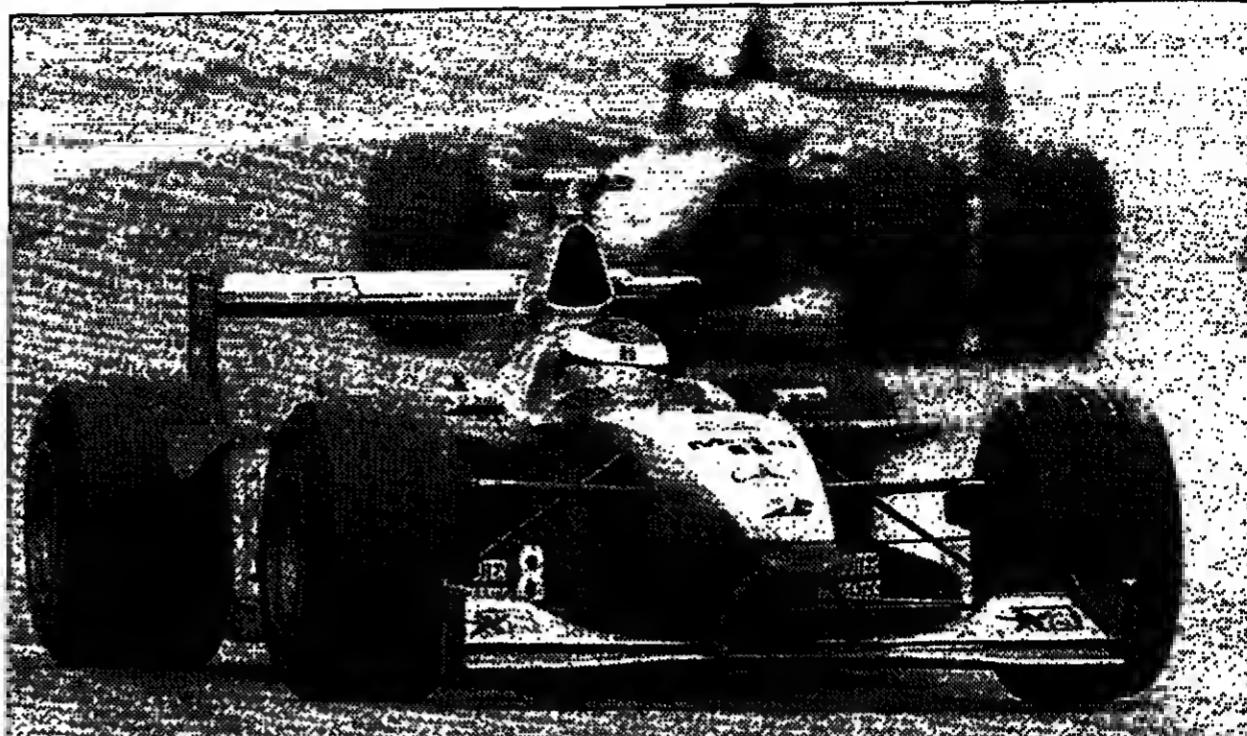
Hakkinen said he was worried at the end of the race because his car suddenly started losing power.

"My car was just losing performance, some oil was leaking, too," he said.

For McLaren, it was the seventh victory of the season and the fifth time Hakkinen and Coulthard finished 1-2. Coulthard had also won one race.

Coulthard said he could hardly see in the last few laps because of the leakage from Hakkinen's car.

"I don't think I really could have had a go at him. There was too much at



Mika Hakkinen storming to victory in the German Grand Prix on Sunday, followed by David Coulthard.

General Motors/Agence France Presse

stake," Coulthard said.

For Mercedes, it was the first Formula One home victory since 1954.

Defending world champion Jacques Villeneuve of Canada posted his best finish of the season by coming in third in his Williams.

"I was trying to put pressure on the

McLaren and I noticed that Mika was having some problems. But then something broke in my car as well and I had to slow down," Villeneuve said.

"But we kept pace with them and it's good to be on the podium," said the Canadian, who was 2.5 seconds behind Hakkinen.

Former champion Damon Hill of Britain also had his best result of the year by finishing fourth in his Jordan.

The younger Schumacher brother, Ralf, was sixth, also in a Jordan. Ralf Schumacher was third after the start but he opted for two pit stops and dropped back.

TOUR: Beloved Race, Hit by Scandals, Limped Home

Continued from Page 1

Tom Steels, the Belgian sprinter who won his fourth stage in the race Sunday.

But they were pushed aside by the unprecedented turmoil, which included the explosion on July 17 of the world's top-ranked team, Festina from France, after its *directeur sportif*, or coach, said that he had supplied his riders with drugs.

In all, two dozen riders, coaches, team doctors and masseurs have been brought in for judicial questioning and a quarter of them have been charged. Five Festina riders have admitted that they practiced doping with the artificial hormone EPO and the TDF team from the Netherlands is due in a French court Monday to testify in a related case.

Besides those two teams, members of two others have been taken into custody and suspicion has fallen on two more in the Tour's rolls of 21 teams. A leading rider, Rodolfo Massi, an Italian with the Casino team from France and the former best climber, has been arrested and more Festina riders will be heard in court this week.

The 96 riders remaining of the 198 who started were the smallest total since 1983, when 88 finished what 140 began. The overall mood Sunday was somber, with little of the rider skydiving en route that usually accompanies the last of 21 daily stages. This time few mugged for the television cameras, wore a hat snatched from a fan or rode backward on their saddles.

The atmosphere was summed up by Frankie Andreu, an American rider with the U.S. Postal Service team, who said he had been talking a few days ago with Patrick Jonker, a Dutchman with Rabobank. "He said that when he came onto the Champs-Elysees this year, he wouldn't have the same kind of tingling sensation of 'I finished the Tour and accomplished something.'

"It's more like 'We made it to the Champs-Elysees and now we can get out of here and be done with the race,'" said Andreu, who has finished all seven of the Tours he has ridden. Jean-Marie Leblanc, the director of the race,

echoed the feeling. Asked if he was happy that the race had continued despite two strikes by riders and a threat by them to go home before the finish, he said, "Happy? I'm happy only to reach Paris. Otherwise, I'm not happy."

Fan reaction was difficult to gauge since heavy rains nearly every other day reduced the number of spectators, a fact that could not be laid to indifference.

At the finish Sunday, the Champs-Elysees seemed as crowded as usual despite more rain and the start this weekend of the nation's four-week summer vacation.

For many, the Tour was still the Tour, a high point of the summer, and they were quick to dismiss the drug scandal.

Graham Jones, a Briton who rode five Tours between 1979 and 1987, follows the race now among the 750 journalists who cover it. Like them also, he judged that the race and sport were in a crisis, "the biggest that we've ever seen in cycling."

"Definitely a crisis," said Jean-Claude Leclercq, a former French national champion who rode five Tours and now works for Swiss television.

"A pity, a shame, a crisis for all of us," said Eddy Merckx, the Belgian champion who won the Tour five times and was with the race this year to watch his son, Axel, finish 10th overall.

Stephen Roche, the Irishman who won the race in 1988 and played a leading role at the start in Dublin called this "a very rough time" but thought "some good has to come out of it."

"Everybody admits there's a problem and that cycling has to get its act together," he continued. "That's a good place to begin."

This unanimity cracks when questions are raised about who is to lead the investigation into the use of illegal drugs. Few riders and officials believe in the International Cycling Union, which governs the sport and whose president, Hein Verbruggen, spent the last, tumultuous half of the Tour on vacation in India. Fewer still trust in the efficiency of the many panels that will be set up or in the government officials who promise tighter laws on drugging.



Marco Pantani, right, riding to Tour victory.

Jon Sander/Agence France Presse

From past roundtables and conferences, I'd say nothing's going to happen," Andreu said in a typical comment. "It's so political and it's always the same guys involved and they want to stay in power. That's their political agenda."

With their investigative power and sophisticated laboratories, the police and the courts appear to many to be the only credible alternative.

"The sport will go on," said Mark Gorski, general manager of the U.S. Postal Service team. "They'll clean out whatever elements need to be cleaned out. If it's taken the French police to do it, then that's what it took."

Parnevick Wins Masters Title by 3-Shot Margin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

STOCKHOLM — Jesper Parnevick completed a profitable visit to his native Stockholm on Sunday with a three-shot victory in the Scandinavian Masters.

Parnevick compiled a 1-under-par final round of 70 for a final total of 273, 11-under par. Darren Clarke shot a 71 to finish at 276 and in second place for the second week. He was runner-up at the Dutch Open last week.

Stephen Field finished third. He birdied the last two holes, pitching in on the last for a round of 69 and a total of 277.

Nick Price scored two birdies on the back nine and Bob Estes came out of the pack with a 4-under-par 67 on Saturday to share the lead in the FedEx St. Jude Classic in Memphis.

Price, who has topped the leaders board all three days, shot a 70 to match Estes at 11-under 202.

John Daly was disqualified after walking off the course without signing his card. Daly was 3-under-par on the front nine before double-bogeying three holes on the back side.

Daly pulled a 5-iron shot out of bounds at the par-4 17th hole, took a drop and hit the same club over the green, and then broke the club. On No. 18 Daly hit his drive into the rough near the lake left of the fairway, hacked out and took his third double bogey of the round, finishing with 74.

He exchanged scorecards with Loren Roberts, then walked past the scorers' tent and away from the course without stopping to talk to anyone.

(Reuters, AP)



(say yes)

and use AT&T DirectSM Service. With the world's most powerful network you get fast, clear, reliable connections from anywhere. Plus you'll always have the option of an operator who speaks your language. All it takes is your AT&T Calling Card or credit card, and you're well on your way. So you can give everyone back home a ring.

For easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial your card number.

Credit card calling subject to availability. Payment terms subject to your credit card agreement. Bold-faced countries permit country-to-country calling outside the U.S. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Country-to-country rates consist of the cost of a call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all countries listed above. *Pay phone deposit. [†]Limited availability. [‡]Calling available to most countries. [§]Public phones require local coin payment during the call. *Dial "02" first, outside Calif. Additional charges apply outside Phoenix. ^{**}Use UK access number in N. Ireland. ^{††}AT&T does not complete, use 0800-013-0011. ©1998 AT&T



AT&T Access Numbers

Austria	022-993-011	Greece	00-800-1211	Saudi Arabia	00-1-400-10
Belgium	0-800-106-10	Ireland	1-800-558-000	Spain	00-800-4111
Czech Republic	00-42-900-101	Israel	1-800-54-54-549	Sweden	00-70-75-111
Egypt (Cairo)	510-6200	Italy	172-1011	Switzerland	00-80-61-0011
France	0-800-99-0011	Netherlands	0800-222-4111	United Kingdom	0-800-55-0011
Germany	0130-0010	Russia & (Moscow)	751-5942	United Kingdom	0-800-49-0011

For access numbers not listed above, ask any operator for AT&T Direct Service, or visit our Web site at www.att.com/traveler.



It's all within your reach.